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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

AS there is no department of literature which more merits cultivation, we are happy to remark that there is no one more assiduously cultivated than History. As usual, we shall commence our periodical survey of the advancement of letters, with a brief notice of the many and valuable publications which have recently appeared under this head.

HISTORY.

In a third volume, Mr. TURNER has brought down his "*History of the Anglo-Saxons*," to the period of the Norman conquest. Often has every one had occasion to remark, that, in the prosecution of a long and laborious work, the author grows tired of his task, and, in the indulgence of his lassitude, becomes careless and uninteresting. Mr. Turner, on the contrary, has progressively improved: his first volume was far less carefully executed than his second—his second less carefully than his third. As he has proceeded, he has been more judicious and discriminate in the selection of his authorities, which are more valuable and numerous. In a future edition, Mr. Turner will doubtless revise the earlier periods of his history, and render it altogether more worthy of that general and lasting approbation which, after such revision, it cannot fail to enjoy.

The practice of duelling, which rose from the ashes of judicial combat, is generally supposed to have been brought into fashion by that high-spirited and generous monarch, Francis I. of France, who invited his cold-blooded rival, Charles V. to single combat. It was a clumsy compliment to the Emperor, however, who declined the challenge, to contemn his prudent example, and follow the rash one of his ill-fortuned foe. They who would sanction the actual practice by royal authority, must refer to more ancient times. Mr. Turner, in his interesting account of that period of Anglo-Saxon history which embraces the reigns of Edmund Ironside and Canute, relates some particulars of a combat between these princes. The forces of Canute had been baffled before the walls of London, and the valiant Edmund had raised the siege. Various conflicts succeeded, but the repeated treachery of Edric had at last prevailed. Edmund retired to Gloucester, after a desperate and disastrous engagement, in which almost all the most valued nobility of England perished; yet, such was his activity and eloquence that he had assembled a fresh army before the Dane could overtake him. "It was then (says Mr. Turner) that the greatness of Edmund's soul appeared: he could not endure that the blood of his best subjects should be so lavished for his personal profit, and he challenged Canute to decide their quarrel of ambition by a single combat. He intimated the glory which the conqueror would gain, whose dignity would be the purchase of his own peril and merit. Canute accepted the proposal. The isle of Olney was the place of meeting, around which the two armies assembled. The kings received each other's spears upon their shields. Their swords were brandished, and the combat became close. Long the weapons sounded upon their helms and armour. Their dexterity was equal; their spirits emulous. At last, the strength of Canute began to fail before the impetuosity of Edmund. He felt his powers fast ebbing, and, in an interval of the combat, he exclaimed to the Anglo-Saxon, 'Bravest of youths, why should our ambition covet each other's life? Let us be brothers, and share the kingdom for which we contend.' Edmund, with generous prudence, agreed to the new idea; the duel ceased, and England was divided between them. Canute was to reign in the north, and Edmund in the south. The rival princes exchanged arms and garments, the money for the fleet was agreed upon, and the army separated."

Mr. ROBERTS has given us a "*Sketch of the early History of the Cymri, or Ancient Britons, from the Year 700 before Christ, to A. D. 500.*"

It is a curious historical *morçeau*.

"*The History of England from the Peace of* 1783, *to the Treaty concluded at Amiens, in* 1802; *being a Continuation of Coote's 'History of England from the earliest Dawn of Record to the Peace of* 1783;' *by the Author of the former Part.*"

It is with much satisfaction that we have perused this calm, impartial, and well-written history. Dr. COOTE, in describing the passing events of the day, has the great merit of avoiding every intemperate and uncandid expression. Though with less courtesy about him than Dr. Bisset, he has no less patriotism and loyalty; his reflections are generally acute, his views enlarged, and his sentiments liberal, humane, and just. The "Continuation" is in every respect worthy of the author of the "History;" and it is at once with surprize and regret we learn, that his remuneration for former labours has been so inadequate to the value of them.

Dr. BISSET has published in six octavo volumes, an "*History of the Reign of George III. to the Termination of the late War.*"

If posterity does not inform itself accurately of the course and character of the occurrences, civil, military, and religious, which have marked the present reign, the lack of information must be attributed to some other cause than the lack of historians. Never, perhaps, were more contemporary pens employed in describing the same period than have been, and doubtless are still, employed in recording the events of the present. To Macfarlane, Coote, Belsham, and Adolphus (besides the historians of particular events) is now to be added the name of Bisset, a name known as the flattering biographer of Mr. Burke. Dr. Bisset is a careful and industrious historian; he investigates minutely, and details with precision. The parliamentary debates are condensed with judgment, and characters are drawn, if not with strict impartiality, at any rate with an agreeable and decorous courtesy towards that class of politicians whose opinions differ, *toto cælo*, from those of the historian. Courtesy, indeed, is a distinguishing feature of the present work. Public measures and public men are very generally applauded, and Dr. Bisset is never at a loss for apology, when want of success has impeached the wisdom of the one, or want of consistency thrown suspicion on the other. This disposition to panegyrize is more and more undisguised as the historian approaches the present time; and some of the transactions of the last war are now warmly defended, which, it may be suspected, would have been left to defend themselves, had they occurred in the earlier parts of the reign. The style of Dr. Bisset's history is easy and unaffected, occasionally animated and elegant. It needs not shrink from a comparison with its rivals.

Mr. RITCHIE has published, in three octavo volumes, "*Political and Military Memoirs of Europe, from the Renewal of the War on the Continent in* 1798, *to the Peace of Amiens in* 1802."

The enthusiasm with which the struggles of the French for the recovery of their liberty during the early part of the Revolution (alas, how utterly successless!) inspired Mr. Ritchie, has but little abated; and the antipathy of the historian to the measures of the Pitt Administration, too often drives him to the opposite extreme of defending the despotic policy of France. The Peace of Amiens is reprehended in terms of severity, as being disgraceful and ignominious to the last degree; nor is the conduct of the *late Ex-minister* passed over without some very acrimonious animadversions. "The sanction (says Mr. Ritchie) of terms so degrading — of terms which the vanquished only could be supposed to receive, was a disagreeable duty to the British legislature; it was directly hostile to their proceedings during the last eight years. When their political opponents, on so many former occasions, suggested moderation, instead of that contemptuous pride which inflated the incapacity of war-ministers; when they proposed the acknowledgment of the French Republic, and a compromise as to territory, by the renunciation of some of her colonies and the retention of others, Mr. Pitt exclaimed, that he trusted there was not a man to sign such a treaty, and not a courier to carry it. Yet, by a strange fatality, one of his warmest partizans was selected to conclude a peace on less favourable conditions, and officially pronounce its eulogy. At the same time the Ex-minister, with incredible effrontery, openly joined in the transaction; but shewed no compunction, and felt no abasement, from self-contradiction. In the course of his oration, during the solemn discussion of the treaty in the House of Commons, he laughed; and in this playful humour, which excited a corresponding sensation among his friends, were the dearest interests of the nation decided. The Britons who fell on the plains of Flanders and the sand-hills of Holland, could never have surmised that their funeral rites would be celebrated with merriment!

riment! But, as if the history of Mr. Pitt ought to be recorded in Hudibrastic verse only, the man who can boast of having, by the impolicy of his measures, reared a power whose stupendous strength must soon crush the thrones of the European potentates, is to have a statue erected to immortalize his deserts! Let it be engraven on its pedestal, that the British Annals, since the time that a Stuart occupied the throne, afford not an instance of imbecility in the cabinet and the field, or an ignominious result equal to those in the war against the independence of the French nation, and the liberties of mankind." The preceding extract affords a specimen of the style, as well as of the tone and temper in which these Memoirs are penned.

"*History of the French Consulate under Napoleon Buonaparte; being an authentic Narrative of his Administration, including a Sketch of his Life, interspersed with curious Anecdotes, and a faithful Statement of interesting Transactions; by* W. BARRE."

Mr. Barré is a French Protestant, who writes a History of the Consulate in broken English. Every thing that can throw disgrace on the character of Buonaparte is scraped up with the utmost assiduity, and whatever has told to his credit as a man, as a general, or a statesman, is hurried over in a slovenly manner. If Mr. Barré intended to compose an address *ad populum*, he has succeeded; if he intended his work to serve as memoirs for the future historian, he will, in all probability, be disappointed.

Mr. HAY has published a "*History of the Insurrection of the County of Wexford in* 1798, *including an Account of Transactions preceding that Event.*"

It contains a body of facts which, for the honour of the British government, we could wish to see disputed and disproved. But the narrative, however horrible, is altogether so circumstantial, so plain, and unvarnished, that we fear the stain is indelible.

A third volume has been translated from the French, of "*Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, particularly towards the Close of the Reign of Catherine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. containing a Number of Anecdotes and historical Facts respecting the Persian War, the March of the Russian Armies against France, the Disgrace and Death of Suvaroff, &c.*"

The author preserves the same temperate sentiments on political subjects, which distinguished his former volumes. It was impossible, however, to record the various horrors and calamities produced by the tyrannous administration of the two last despots of Russia, without feeling indignant that man should thus lord it over his fellow man, and without making some very serious reflections on the degradation and misery to which subjects are reduced, when absolute power is concentrated in the hands of an individual. Generally speaking, the compiler of these Memoirs has investigated with care and employed with fidelity the various documents which could afford him any information; his narrative is easy and fluent, his matter is abundant, and the history altogether very interesting and instructive. It is, however, impossible not to be impressed with indignation and disgust at the foul, atrocious, and calumnious charge which he has brought against this country, of being accessary to the murder of the French ministers at Rastadt; a public outrage, as it is justly described, more horrible than any that has yet been committed in Europe since it has been civilized. These are the terms in which the charge is adduced: "The murder is even so revolting that one feels a repugnance in attributing it to the direct orders of the cabinet of Vienna, though that cabinet is famous in history for its want of faith. But it is equally absurd (continues our author) and atrocious, to charge the Directory with this unheard-of and useless crime. Such an idea can only have arisen in minds capable of the most dastardly wickedness, and could only have been propagated in a society familiarized with the crimes and the vindictive acts of the revolution. Oh! lasting shame to France and Paris! It is there, it is among the French that this unworthy accusation has been able to obtain belief! Time will, no doubt, unveil to us one day, that the *genius of Albion*—that genius which for ten years has contrived all the plots that dishonour politics and offend humanity, was also the soul of this, as it has, with its impure breath, just lighted the match of that infernal machine, at which France is still terrified and amazed!" A charge of this nature thrown out at random, and unsubstantiated by the faintest shadow of proof, is disgraceful to the author of it. But the Directory, it seems, were suspected of the crime by their own countrymen.—Oh! but their own countrymen were "familiarized with the crimes and vindictive acts of the Revolution," or they would not for a moment have believed it. And were the Directory altogether innocent and immacu-

late; altogether strangers to the crimes and vindictive acts of the Revolution? Surely it is a circumstance which of itself would afford no unreasonable ground of suspicion against the Directory, that they should be suspected by their own countrymen, by the Parisians themselves; and the total silence of the surviving plenipotentiary is a very strong corroborating fact. Indeed, that the Directory were actually guilty of this enormous crime, there is every reason to believe. As we have not room to bring forward the evidence in this place, we refer our readers to the account given of the affair by Mr. Adolphus, in his History of France.

A fourth volume of these Memoirs has just been published at Amsterdam, so that an English translation is in all probability preparing for the press.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, AND FINANCE.

"*Letters on the Cultivation of the Otaheite Cane; the Manufacture of Sugar and Rum; the Saving of Melasses; the Care and Preservation of Stock; with the Attention and Anxiety which are due to Slaves, &c. &c.; by* CLEMENT CAINES, *Esq.*"

Since the appearance of these Letters, the abolition of the slave trade has been voted in the House of Commons of Great Britain. We should be sorry to inspire any groundless apprehensions; but, to be honest, our hopes and our fears are almost in a state of equipoise. The poor African had once before a promise, under the sanction of the House of Commons, that this traffic in his flesh and blood should be abolished. That very House of Commons, however, notwithstanding the ardent, the impressive, the imploring eloquence of Mr. Pitt, *that steady and sincere friend* to the abolition, did, in the year 1795, violate their solemn promise, by declaring that the trade should be continued! *Mr. Pitt is again at the head of administration!* The vote, however, is once more passed, and it is the less necessary to enlarge on the subject of these Letters, which do infinite honour to the feelings, and humanity, and good sense of Mr. Caines. We cannot resist the temptation of transcribing the following passage from a speech addressed by the author to the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands: "I have directed, Mr. Speaker, four Africans, purchases lately made by myself, to be brought here to-day. The first is a huge skeleton, who lives in my kitchen, and wallows in victuals; but neither plenty nor excess can put an ounce of flesh upon his bones. The second has never raised his head, or smiled, since I purchased him. There he is. Melancholy has marked him for her own. The third is a woman; the sickly victim of obstruction, created during her passage, lest the value of her purchase should be diminished by the course of nature being manifest! These, and experience which the grave now covers, determine me never again to contribute to this horrid trade. So may the great Father of Mankind prosper those who are dearest to me, so may he bless my children, as I here swear I will not! The fourth, Mr. Speaker, is a boy; his father, who had a numerous offspring, and but little cloaths to give them, sold him in exchange for a piece of cloth. Youth, thoughtlessness, and the frame of an infant Hercules render him superior to the evils of slavery. If this shocking trade is still persevered in, it should then be confined to children who are too young and too inconsiderate to brood on the reverse which has overtaken them. But, no; it must be abolished. Though the father sold him, who knows the pangs that the mother felt at their separation! Children leave behind them miseries and regret equal to what the grown exile carries with him and in his bosom. This trade must, Mr. Speaker, be abolished, unless every tender fibre of the human heart is to be explored, that torture may be lodged in it." Annexed to this volume is the prospectus of a work, designed to be published by subscription, entitled "*The History of the General Council and General Assembly of the Leeward Islands.*"

"*The French considered as a Military Nation, &c.*"

These pages are addressed by a true patriot to the Navy, Army, and Volunteers of the United Empire. The object is to shew, that for many of the victories which the French have gained, they are indebted to other circumstances than extraordinary valour and perseverance.—Many blunders were committed by their officers, as well by the officers in the combined army; the former, however, it must be acknowledged, were more quick in profiting by those of the latter, than the latter were in profiting by those of the former.

The Chevalier DE TINSEAU has published a collection of tables, exhibiting "*A Statistical View of France.*"

These tables, it appears, were drawn up in the year 1801, by order of the government, and under the direction of M

Abria.

Abrial, the Minister of Justice. We are enabled to collect from them the following particulars:—There are 102 departments, divided into 3317 communes, occupying an extent of about 193,933 square miles, and containing a population of 33,104,343 souls, exclusive of the six departments of Piedmont, whose population is 1,646,800 souls. The population of old France, amounts to 27,989,924 souls on 161,810 square miles. The acquisitions from Germany, including the Austrian Netherlands, amout to 18,678 square miles, with a population of 4,387,000 inhabitants. Those from Switzerland and Italy (exclusive of Piedmont) amount to 5103 square miles, with a population of 727,419 inhabitants; hence the total population of the French empire, excluding Holland, Switzerland, Tuscany, and the Cisalpine Republic, amounts to 35,051,143 souls. The second table contains a list of the 500 principal cities and towns in France. The population of the whole amounts to 5,405,119 souls, of which Paris contains 546,856; Bourdeaux 112,844; Marseilles 111,130; and Lyons 109,500.

The third table exhibits the internal revenue, collected in the 102 departments, under the heads of—1. Land-tax; 2. Personal taxes, and upon furniture, &c.; 3. House and window tax; 4. Patents, or licences, to exercise particular trades; 5. Additional centimes. Besides which, the expences of public instruction, provincial administration, and judicial courts, are charged on each department.

The total amount of all these are—1. Land tax 210,000,000 francs; 2. Personal, &c. 32,000,000; 3. Houses and window, 17,600,000; 4. Patents, 21,845,425; 5. Additional, 38,720,000; 6. Administration, 13,205,686; 7. Judiciary, 14,909,385; 8. Public instruction, 3,158,500; in all, 351,438,997 francs, or somewhat less than 11 francs for each individual.

"*The Importance of Malta considered in the Years* 1796 *and* 1798, *&c. by* MARK WOOD, *Esq.*"

Malta *ought* to be of the highest importance to Great Britain, as the possession of it has cost her so much! That it is so we have no doubt. The advantages are distinctly enumerated by Mr. Wood in these letters, which do great honour to his political foresight and sagacity.

Major CARTWRIGHT has written a spirited little pamphlet, entitled "*England's Ægis; or, the Military Energies of the Empire.*"

The plan which Major Cartwright recommends as being in itself the most efficient for defence, and constituting, at the same time, an essential part of the constitution of this country is, that the King should have recourse to the original militia of the Saxon times, the *posse comitatus.* The Major would have the volunteer system extended to embrace every individual, and instead of being a temporary, converted into a permanent, measure of defence. He has proposed the use of two weapons, which he has described at length, and of which he has given drawings; the one he calls a *double barrelled boarding-pistol,* and the other, the *Britannic spear.*

"*A Supplement to a comparative View of the Public Finances; containing an Account of the Management of the Finances to the present Time, by* W. MORGAN."

The public is very highly indebted to this accurate and vigilant financier, for warning them from time to time of the danger which flows from extravagance and profusion in the public treasury. Mr. Morgan's statement clearly proves, that the ruinous system of management, which prevailed during Mr. Pitt's administration, continued under that of Mr. Addington. That so little attention has been paid to his repeated admonitions, argues an indifference bordering upon apathy, from which the most fatal apprehensions must arise.

Mr. FREND has laid down, what he conceives to be, the equitable "*Principles of Taxation,*" in a small pamphlet which evinces that sagacity and acuteness which the autho is so well known to possess. Statesmen know very well how taxes might be simplified; but their object is to add as many links as possible to the chain of their influence, and it is not likely they will attend to the suggestions of any one whose object is to reduce the number of them.

"*Letters on the Importance of the present War, by* ALLEN MACLEOD."

To the rhetorician they will afford a happy instance of rant, rhapsody, and bombast.

"*Royal Letters,*" *&c.*

As these have been published in our Magazine, and in every newspaper in the kingdom, we shall decline making any remarks on a subject of such delicacy. It is impossible, however, not to observe that those which proceed from the pen of his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, taken as compositions, are remarkably well written; they are spirited, elegant, and in every respect classical.

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"*The Five Promises: Conduct of the Consular Government towards France, England, Italy, Germany, and especially Swisserland, &c. by Sir* FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS."

This gentleman persists in the repetition of those prophecies which have so often impeached his sagacity; namely, that France is on the verge of bankruptcy, &c. That the expences of the French government are enormous and rapidly increasing, is perfectly true; but Sir Francis cannot be induced to believe that her resources are equivalent to this increasing expenditure. He is probably mistaken; several accounts which we have lately read on the subject, induce us to hold a contrary opinion, and we give greater credit to the financial statements of M. Neckar than we do to those of the present writer, who has taken great pains to invalidate them. The five grand promises, which the First Consul is here accused of having broken, are these:—1. To found his government on the sacred rights of property, and put an end to all manner of confiscation. 2. To respect, and cause to be respected at home, the constitution of the year 8. 3. To conquer peace abroad, without ever abusing his victories in order to rise in his pretensions, or aggrandize France beyond the limits assigned her by nature. 4. To establish the peace of the Republic, and the happiness of Europe, on the faith of treaties, without interfering with the domestic affairs of other nations. 5. and lastly, To restore the public credit by an inviolable fidelity to all the engagements of the state. Under the four first of these heads many facts are detailed, which very clearly prove that Bonaparte is not a man of his word! Sir Francis has left the consideration of the last promise for future opportunity. The historical information communicated in this volume forms a large and valuable part of it, and the work is altogether well calculated to make the autocracy of the First Consul odious both at home and abroad.

"*Letters from Thomas Paine to the Citizens of America, after an Absence of Fifteen Years in Europe. To which are subjoined, some Letters between him and the late General Washington, Mr. Samuel Adams, and the present President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson.*"

The attorney-general is not likely to shake his locks at this pamphlet; a few objectionable passages are to be found in it, but the Letters chiefly relate to American politics, and describe the personal perils to which the author was repeatedly exposed, under the reign of Robespierre, in the prisons of Paris.

Mr. M'ARTHUR has published a new edition (the fourth) revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged, of his "*Financial and Political Facts, &c. &c.*"

"*The Revolutionary Plutarch; exhibiting the most distinguished Characters, &c. in the recent Annals of the French Republic.*"

The greater part of the materials of this work are stated to be derived from the original information of a gentleman resident at Paris; as it is published, however, without the sanction of a name, one can only judge of the authenticity of the anecdote by internal evidence. This is in very few cases sufficiently strong to entitle them to any degree of confidence. Indeed the state papers have all the appearance of being fabricated for a very infamous purpose. One of these is instructions said to have been delivered by M. Talleyrand to General Andreossy on his coming to England as ambassador. It is utterly incredible that the general could debase himself so much as to receive in writing such insulting and silly instructions as these: "Be polite and condescending at the balls and routs of the English nobility; do not forget your rank; endeavour to make yourself popular; never refuse an invitation from the chief of the city or of the wealthy citizen: it will be prudent, perhaps, to mix water with your wine, &c. &c." Supposing it possible that Talleyrand should have penned such baby directions as these, would not Andreossy have torn the paper into a thousand pieces before his face, and turned round upon his heel? But we suspect a great deal of consummate treachery and malevolence in this paper; for among the instructions we read the following: "Should you meet with Pitt, Windham, Grenville, or any other known enemies of the First Consul, be civil, but formal and distant; and at any future invitation to the same place, refuse your presence. On the contrary, to those of Mr. Fox's party, who have opposed the late war, and whose liberal opinions and attachment to the cause of the Revolution are known, you cannot be affable enough; and endeavour, by distinctions, invitations, and amiableness, to prove to them that the First Consul knows, remembers, and is grateful for, their past conduct and behaviour." We do suspect that this sentence is the production of an Englishman, and that it was written with the base, the atrocious, the diabolical

diabolical purpose of casting suspicion on the pure unsullied patriotism of Mr. Fox.

On a former occasion (Vol. XV. p. 610) we noticed the able and satisfactory reply of M. Gentz to Mr. Hauterive's work: this latter has been animadverted on by Dr. CLARKE, in a pamphlet, of which the following is the title: "*An Historical and Political View of the Disorganization of Europe, wherein the Laws and Characters of Nations, and the Maritime and Commercial System of Great Britain and other States are defended against the Imputations and Revolutionary Proposals of M. Talleyrand and M. Hauterive, Secretaries of State to the French Republic.*"

A great many pamphlets have recently issued from the press; our readers will see the titles of them in the Monthly Catalogue of Publications. To notice them at large would occupy that room which may be more profitably employed. There are some, however, which are entitled to distinction. The "*Substance*" of the Bishop of Landaff's intended speech has already gone through several editions. After an exordium of great gravity, in which the right reverend Prelate enters upon an animated and just eulogy of the constitution of these realms, he proceeds to the subject before him, which he divides into four parts: in these he proposes, first, a new system of defence; secondly, a new scheme for paying off the national debt; thirdly, a plan for relieving the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and, fourthly, he delivers an exhortation for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. With respect to defence, his Lordship proposes that the first class under the Defence Act should be called out and trained to arms, not merely as a temporary expedient to answer the present exigency, but that it should be annually continued as a permanent measure of the executive government. He states himself to be of opinion, that the population of the country would annually supply at least 50,000 youths who in the preceding twelvemonth had attained the seventeenth year of their age; in six years, therefore, that we should have 300,000 young men sufficiently instructed in the use of arms, and that in the seventh 50,000 of them might be dismissed, as *emeriti* from further attendance on military duty, except when the country was invaded. The objections against this immature plan are obvious, many, and insuperable: we should certainly have thought it incumbent on us to have urged them here, if they had not already been brought forward in almost every one of our critical journals,* as well as in other productions. His Lordship's plan for the liquidation of the national debt was broached by him in a pamphlet some six or seven years ago: the objection against it is its utter impracticability. On the two last topics, the reverend Prelate argues with his wonted judgment, and advises with his wonted liberality. "I have always thought it a hardship (says he) that a great majority of the Irish people should be obliged at their own expence to provide religious teachers for themselves and their families.—Justice, I think, may be done to the Catholics without injustice being done to the Protestants. The Protestant clergy may continue to possess the tythes of the country, and the Catholic clergy may be provided for from the public exchequer of the empire. I see no danger which would arise to the established church from some such arrangement as this, and it would probably be attended with the greatest advantage to the state. We think the Catholics to be in an error: they think the same of us; both ought to reflect, that every error is not a criminal error, and that their error is the greatest who most err against Christian charity." His Lordship says, that he has by him the copy of a Letter which he addressed to the Duke of Rutland when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, pressing upon his consideration the propriety of making a provision for the Catholic bishops and clergy in that country; and he tells us, that, he has been assured by men well acquainted with the temper of the Irish, that had such a measure been then judiciously adopted, a rebellion would have been avoided, and Ireland would long ago have been tranquillized. The reverend Prelate, in perfect consistency with those principles of toleration which he has ever professed, is a strenuous advocate for liberating the Dissenters, a numerous, loyal, intelligent, and respectable, body, from the restraints of the Test and Corporation Acts.

Mr. WINTER's "*Observations on the Temper and Spirit of the Irish Nation at the present Crisis*" are written with considerable elegance; and some "*Hints on the Policy of making a National Provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland,*" well merit attention.

Mr. ANSTIE's "*Observations on the Importance and Necessity of introducing*

* See particularly the Critical for December, and No. VI. of the Edinburgh Review.

to

improved Machinery into the Woollen Manufactory, &c." are calculated to dissipate a very noxious prejudice.

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

The Bishop of London has published an excellent "*Charge*" to the clergy of his diocese. We are particularly pleased to see him so strenuously recommending the education of the poor, as we know many persons who have asserted, that ignorance is not merely the mother of devotion, but the mother of obedience. "No such thing, (says, and says truly, the reverend Prelate.) Ignorance is the mother of superstition, of bigotry, of fanaticism, of cruelty, and of rebellion. These are its legitimate children; it has never yet produced any other, and never will to the end of the world: and we may lay this down as an incontestible truth, that a well-informed and intelligent people, more particularly a people well acquainted with the Sacred Writings, will always be more orderly, more decent, more humane, more virtuous, more religious, more obedient to their superiors, than a people totally devoid of all instruction and all education." We could not help smiling at the notice taken of the dangers which are supposed to have arisen from our intercourse with the Continent during the late peace. Our religion is built on a very sandy foundation, if the first wind that blows can overturn, or even shake it.

Mr. JERRAM's "*Letters on the Atonement*" are very argumentative; the object of the author is to answer objections against the doctrine; to establish the doctrine itself by Scripture evidence; and, lastly, to shew that it is perfectly consonant with our own ideas of fitness, and is founded upon those principles which can alone reconcile forgiveness of sin with the conduct of a wise and benevolent governor.

Dr. HEWAT's "*Sermons*" on various subjects are plain and pious; but there is not sufficient novelty of remark on the respective subjects, nor sufficient strength of reasoning, variety of exemplification or splendour of eloquence, to give them a claim to high public notice.

"*Socrates and Jesus compared, by* JOSEPH PRIESTLEY."

Notwithstanding the peculiarity of some of Dr. Priestley's doctrinal tenets, he was as zealous and enlightened a defender of Christianity as any disciple of his great master could be. The object of the present excellent tract is to institute a comparison between enlightened reason and Revelation. Socrates was one of the wisest and most illustrious teachers of the heathen world, yet his inferiority in every respect to Jesus, is very strikingly and fully displayed in these few but valuable pages.

The learned Bishop of Killala, Dr. STOCK, has published a translation of "*The Book of the Prophet Isaiah.*"

"In the space of one year (he observes) I had read over the greatest part of the Old Testament in Hebrew; and during my progress my ear became so accustomed to a certain rhythm or metre, seeming to pervade the whole of that volume, that I rested at last in a conviction, that not the Psalms and the Prophecies only, but the historical parts also, commonly supposed to be written in prose, are in fact composed in verse, with no other difference from the rest but that they want the ornaments and bolder features of poetry."—In consistency with this conviction the reverend and learned Prelate has thrown the whole into a metrical form, as well the Hebrew text as his own translation, which corresponds with the arrangement. We say *his own* translation, because, although the version of Bishop Lowth is professedly adopted, the corrections and alterations of Bishop Stock are so numerous as materially to have altered its character as well as its appearance. The present translation is accompanied with critical and explanatory notes, &c.

A third edition, with many additional notes and observations, has recently been published, of Dr. WILLAN's "*United Gospel; or, Ministry of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, combined from the Narrations of the four Evangelists.*"

"*Notes on the Bible, by the late* REV. CHARLES BULKLEY. *Published from the Author's MS.; with Memoirs of the Author and his Works, by* JOSHUA TOULMIN, D.D."

This posthumous publication must be esteemed as a valuable accession to our stock of biblical criticism. It does not offer notes on every passage, or on connected paragraphs, but, as the editor observes, proposes illustrations of particular words drawn from all kinds of writers in a long course of reading. The quotations of which it consists, he continues, tend to illustrate the portions of Scripture under which they appear by parallelism of sentiment and language, or by explanations of allusions or customs, or by remarks on grammatical idioms and anomalies, or by hints of other kinds; they are borrowed from a great variety of authors, Heathen, Jewish, and Christian, ancient and modern.

Mr.

Mr. MARSH has published, as a rejoinder to the anonymous author of the Remarks on Michaelis and his Commentator, "*An Illustration of the Hypothesis proposed in the Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of the three first Canonical Gospels.*"

This hypothesis, built upon facts laboriously collected and most ingeniously applied, brought down upon the learned author an attack from an anonymous writer (supposed to be the Bishop of Oxford.) To these "*Remarks*" Mr. Marsh published a very able, and what is generally considered to be a very satisfactory, reply. His anonymous adversary re-published his Remarks, with a short Preface; and this re-publication has called forth the Illustration of the Hypothesis, which it is probable will be deemed a complete vindication of Mr. Marsh and his system from some very illiberal charges, and some totally unfounded objections brought by the remarker; and at the same time a justification of all the charges which Mr. Marsh had advanced against him in his first reply. The controversy has been carried on with too much asperity, but it has called forth the learning and acuteness of one of the most learned and acute theologians of the present day, and will always be studied with delight and instruction by those who interest themselves in examining the truth of revelation.

Mr. M'CONOCHIE has published a "*Dissertation concerning the Writer of the Fourth Gospel.*"

The hypothesis here for the first time proposed, is, that John the Apostle and John the Evangelist were different persons. It is a very curious subject of enquiry, and will probably be taken up by other theologians who will canvass it with still greater rigour and acuteness. "It appears to me, (says this ingenious author) that John the son of Zebedee, or John the Apostle, whose occupation, before he was called by our Saviour, had confined him to the sea of Tiberias and its banks, was not the author of this (John's) Gospel; that the author was a native of Jerusalem; that he, or some of his relations, had property in the city of Jerusalem, or near to it; that he attended upon Jesus when he was at Jerusalem, or when he tarried in what is called in the New Testament the land of Judea, but that he seldom accompanied him into Gallilee." If, on further examination, this hypothesis shall be found tenable, it will solve many serious difficulties, and reconcile many incongruities.

Mr. GREGORY BLUNT, as he humourously and antithetically calls himself, has addressed "*Six more Letters to Granville Sharp, Esq. on his Remarks upon the Uses of the Article in the Greek Testament.*"

He is an antagonist of great power and skill, but has not conducted himself with sufficient courtesy in the combat: he is a conqueror, but a merciless one.

Mrs. MARRIOT's "*Elements of Religion*" contain what she terms a simple deduction of Christianity from its source to its present circumstances. The work is addressed to a young lady in a series of letters, combining narrative and reflection. In the first three are treated the fundamental topics of religion, the existence and providence of God, and the importance and actual communication of divine revelations. In the succeeding forty-two the History of the Old and New Testaments is deduced, and the remaining four comprise a very brief sketch of subsequent ecclesiastical history. The work is indicative of a pious and reflecting mind, but is occasionally deficient in that candour towards those who differ in opinion from the author, which constitutes the true Christian spirit.

The same remark we are compelled to make on Mr. MENDHAM's "*Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*;" a work altogether sensible, pious, and useful; but in which we see some highly venerable names spoken of in an extremely indecorous and perfectly unwarrantable manner.

Dr. SHEPHERD, Archdeacon of Bedford, has published a volume of "*Sermons on several Occasions.*"

Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has also presented the public with a volume of "*Practical Sermons.*"

We are also indebted to Mr. THEOPHILUS ST. JOHN, Mr. THOMAS TAYLER, and to a Layman, respectively for a volume of Sermons.

We must altogether decline the enumeration of Fast Sermons, Consecration Sermons, &c. &c.; singling out of the mass, Dr. PARR's "*Fast Sermon,*" Dr. REES's, Mr. JERVIS's and Mr. BELSHAM's, all of which will reward the reader.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"*Periodical Accounts relative to the Baptist Missionary Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathens.*"

"*Transactions of the Missionary Society, Vol. I.*"

There are few works more instructive and interesting than these, the titles of which we have just transcribed. The exhaustless zeal and extravagant fanaticism of the missionaries supports them under incredible

incredible difficulties aud dangers: voluntary exiles from all civilized society, they forsake relations and friends, parents, brethren, and the companions of their early life, to propagate the Gospel among savages; to extirpate idolatry and inculcate among the Heathens the morality of Christ, his precepts, and his doctrines. These volumes, considered as mere books of travels, will be consulted as imparting more information concerning the manners, character, and religion of the savages, with whom the Missionaries resided, than perhaps any other works in the language. As throwing light on the nature of the human mind, they are of great value.

An interesting "*Narrative*" has just been published of events that have lately taken place in Ireland among the society called Quakers. The harmony of that society, which denominates itself the Society of Friends, has recently been disturbed by certain differences in opinion on points both of speculation and practice among members of the society who live in Ireland. The object of the present publication is to counteract erroneous reports which have been circulated on the subject of these differences and the consequent proceedings of the society, and to gratify the wishes of those who are desirous of a correct statement of facts. For that statement, as it would occupy too much room here, we must refer to the volume itself.

We are indebted to Mr. MYLES for a "*Chronological History of the People called Methodists, of the Connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, from their Rise in the Year* 1729, *to their last Conference in* 1802."

If the Society of Friends is declining in numbers, that of Methodists is very rapidly increasing; a society, whose religious tenets are of the most gloomy, dangerous, and debasing kind. Many individuals of them have already entered the church, and are forming within its bosom a loud and powerful faction.

NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSICS.

Under this head we have to notice a very unusual number of valuable works.—"*Elements of Galvanism, in Theory and Practice; with a comprehensive View of its History, from the first Experiments of Galvani to the present Time: containing also practical Directions for constructing the Galvanic Apparatus, and plain Systematic Instructions for performing all the various Experiments; illustrated with a great Number of Copper-plates. By* C. H. WILKINSON."

Mr. Wilkinson is master of the subject which he has undertaken to explain, and of which he has given a very interesting history. It was in the year 1790, that M. Galvani, of Bologna, while making experiments with a common electrical machine, was insensibly led to the investigation of this science: he published his discovery in the following year, and from this period it has been very assiduously and successfully cultivated by the philosophers of Europe. The science is yet in its infancy, but there seems a strong probability that animal electricity, or Galvanism, as it is now called, may be rendered subservient to very important purposes, both in medicine and chemistry. Mr. Wilkinson has devoted a chapter to what he terms *Medical Galvanism*, as it has fallen under his own observation, with such directions, illustrated by plates, as may be understood by others, who are disposed to make similar attempts. In paralytic affections it has often proved of considerable advantage, in cases of deafness also relief has been afforded by Galvanism; but Mr. Wilkinson has never succeeded in being serviceable in affections of the eye. "In involuntary actions of the muscles, (says Mr. Wilkinson,) I know of no remedy so efficacious as Galvanism. In a contracted state of the fingers or hands, however violently the latter may be clenched, on the application of this principle for the space of a few minutes, it rarely fails to induce a relaxation. In cases of cramp, if of long continuance, and even of tetanus, or locked jaw, it has afforded relief in a short space of time. In contractions of the joints, and in all cases of rigidity, it will be found a very advantageous stimulus, which will greatly contribute to the restoration of motion." With regard to the influence of Galvanism in cases of mental derangement, Mr. Wilkinson mentions its good effects in two instances, by Aldini: he gives Mr Haslam's theory on the subject, but does not appear to have had any experience himself. The author concludes with giving instructions for the employment of Galvanism in cases of suspended animation. Mr. Wilkinson's theory is, that its principles and those of electricity are identically the same: that the former is the evolution of electricity from conducting bodies, and disengaged by a chemical process; while the latter is the same principle, rendered apparent to our senses by the temporary changes of non-conducting bodies to a conducting state.

"*An Account of the late Improvement in Galvanism; with a Series of curious and interesting Experiments, performed before*

before the Commissioners of the French National Institute, and repeated lately in London. By John Aldini, *Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Bologna, Member of the Medical and Galvanic Societies of Paris, &c.; to which is added an Appendix, containing the Author's Experiments on the Body of a Malefactor executed at Newgate, &c. &c. illustrated with Engravings."*

The author of this interesting work, who is a nephew of M. Galvani, came over to this country during the last short interval of peace, and exhibited before several persons of high rank, and of high celebrity for their philosophical acquirements, some of the more remarkable experiments related in the present volume; also before the professors and pupils at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, by whom the author was presented with a gold medal as a token of their respect. When Professor Aldini left this country, the MS. written in French, together with two Latin dissertations, was put into the editor's hands, in order that they might be prepared for the press. A translation of these forms the principal part of the work; and an appendix has been added, containing the author's experiments of a similar kind on the bodies of three criminals, decapitated at Bologna; and an experiment lately made at Calais, which seems to shew that Galvanism is susceptible of being conveyed to a very considerable distance through the water of the sea. The work is divided into three parts. In the first, M. Aldini has exhibited the action of Galvanism independently of metals, and explained some of its general properties. The second contains experiments on the power of Galvanism to excite the vital forces. In the third, he has proposed some useful applications of it to medicine, and explained the principles on which the new medical administration of Galvanism is founded. M. Aldini has adopted a mathematical form throughout his work: he begins by a series of general propositions which he proves or illustrates by a series of experiments, and from these he deduces corollaries. In all these experiments, the object is to produce, by various methods, muscular motion in different parts of animals recently killed. Many curious facts are adduced to shew the general relationship between Galvanism and Electricity; and as professor Volta announced to the public the action of the metallic pile, M. Aldini has exhibited according to the principles of Galvanism, the action of what he terms the *animal pile.* The general corollaries from the experiments reported in the first part are, 1. That there is a real attraction between certain parts of animals; and this tends to confirm the idea of a sort of atmosphere peculiar to parts of animals, as has been suggested by Humboldt. 2. The action of Galvanism on the aëriform fluids may serve to explain its influence over the animal fluids, by the oxidation of the humours. 3. Fishes and several amphibious animals, which live under water, sometimes approach the surface, on certain changes in the atmosphere, which are communicated to the water. 4. Water saturated with salts, particularly muriate of soda, increases the effects of Galvanism; fishes possess a high degree of vitality; hence the wisdom shewn in abundantly saturating the sea with muriate of soda. 5. As Galvanism possesses great activity in chemical decompositions, it cannot remain in a state of inaction, but must produce great changes in the animal fluids and functions. 6. It has been proved, that as there is a metallic arc and a metallic pile in the mineral kingdom, there is also an animal arc and an animal circle in the animal kingdom; which may one day throw a great light in the progress of medicine, and be productive of benefit to the human race. In the second part, Professor Aldini treats of the influence which Galvanism has on the vital powers. In this series of experiments are exhibited its astonishing effects in producing actions in decapitated trunks, or in the heads of large animals. On applying it to the head of an ox recently killed, the eyes were seen to open, the ears to shake, the tongue to be agitated, and the nostrils to swell in the same manner as those of the living animals when irritated. On applying it to the head of a horse, a very sensible gnashing of the teeth was produced, and all the muscles performed, in a surprising manner, the same motion as is exerted during the time of mastication. The professor obtained permission from the government of Bologna to have the bodies of two brigands, who were beheaded in that city in 1802. On subjecting these heads to the action of the metallic arc, the spectators were affrighted to see the muscles of the face so excited as to produce the most shocking grimaces—the eye-balls moved, the teeth gnashed, and in every respect the effect was most horrible. When the extremities of these criminals were Galvanized, the hands became clenched, the arms were lifted up even when loaded with weights.

It

It is very remarkable, however, that Professor Aldini could with the utmost difficulty excite the heart by Galvanic influence, that muscle which, according to Haller, is the first to receive life, and the last to lose it.

From the experiments detailed in the second part the following inferences are deduced: 1. That the muscles are affected by the action of the pile more powerfully when they are laid bare, and when the arc is made to penetrate to a considerable depth in their substance. 2. These convulsions are increased in proportion to the number of the points of contact between the arc and the muscle. 3. In many cases, muscular contractions are obtained by forming an arc from one muscle to another. 4. Muscular contractions are almost always speedily obtained by the pile. 5. The heart can with difficulty be made to feel the influence of the Galvanic action while the other muscles always retain, a long time after death, that vital force which it has never been found possible to excite but by the impulse of Galvanism. 6. Galvanism excites contractions without the aid of other stimulants, which alter the texture of the muscular fibre, and destroy its continuity. 7. As the Galvanic apparatus may be applied to the nerves of the animal machine, it may afford to the anatomist an experimental myology, by means of which he can render sensible to the eye the fixed and moveable points of the muscles, and the real extent of their action. 8. In pursuing the experiments made on the bodies of persons who die a natural death, we may hereafter become better acquainted with the character of the vital powers, and the difference of their duration, according to the diversity of sex, age, temperament, and disease, and even according to the diversity of the climate, and to the nature of the atmosphere. The third part, as we have already stated, is confined to the medicinal efficacy of Galvanism: it is subdivided into five sections; in the first of which are considered the advantages which the medical administration of Galvanism has over common electricity; in section 2, the application of Galvanism to the organs of hearing and seeing; in section 3, its application in cases of asphyxia and drowning; in section 4, its application to the cure of melancholy madness, where the author relates, that two patients in the lunatic hospital at Bologna were completely cured by this new remedy. The fifth and last section contains general reflections on the action and influence which Galvanism, considered in a medical point of view, exercises on the animal economy.

These experiments and observations are followed by two dissertations on animal electricity, translated from the Latin; they are partly historical and partly experimental. Three appendixes follow: the *first* giving an account of the experiments on a malefactor hanged at Newgate; the *second* containing a report of similar experiments made by Vassali Eandi, Giulio, and Rossi, on three criminals decapitated at Turin. The *last* appendix relates an experiment on the transmission of Galvanism, through a considerable extent of water in Calais harbour. This work is illustrated by a number of well engraven plates.

Mr. CARPUE has published a familiar "*Introduction to Electricity and Galvanism, with Cases shewing their Effects in the Cure of Diseases.*"

Mr. JOHNSON's "*History of the Progress and present State of Animal Chemistry,*" will be found a very useful compilation to the young physiologist, who, in these volumes will see collected together from various sources, the most important facts, experiments, and observations, relative to the chemical processes which are perpetually going on within the human body.

"*A System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, in two Volumes, with Plates. By* FREDERICH ACCUM, *Teacher of Practical Chemistry, Pharmacy and Mineralogy, and Chemical Operator in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.* This will be found a very convenient manual, as well by the lecturer as the student: the experiments are very numerous and well selected.

"*British Mineralogy; or, coloured Figures to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain. By* JAMES SOWERBY, *F. L. S.*

In the present beautiful volume Mr. Sowerby has perhaps performed as much as it was in the power of any man: but it is impossible for the most delicate pencil, although it may represent the crystalline and other particular forms of minerals, together with their colours, to delineate "the infinite gradations of lustre, the play of light, and the still more essential character of fracture."

"*Remarks upon Chemical Nomenclature, according to the Principles of the French Neologists. By* RICHARD CHENEVIX. *F. R. S. &c.*"

Mr. Chenevix is a faithful disciple of Lavoisier,

Lavoisier, but is by no means insensible to the errors of the Chemical Nomenclature, which was too hastily compiled by that philosopher and his associates. To point out those errors and partly to remedy them, to defend the general principles upon which the whole system is founded, and to check the proposal of any other, by endeavouring to establish the opinion that nothing short of absolute perfection can authorize any considerable change, are the objects of the present work, which displays profound knowledge, and is executed with a great deal of accuracy and judgment.

Mr. Nicholson has published in eleven octavo volumes his translation of Fourcroy's "*General System of Chemical Knowledge, with a Set (which may be had separately) of twelve Synoptic Tables.*"

The present, though in itself an immense work, was, in its original design, but the first part of one of much greater magnitude and labour. M. Fourcroy has long been collecting materials for a work, which he purposed to divide into four grand divisions. The first, containing the theory of the science; the second its history; the third, whatever related to the instruments or usual operations of the chemists; and the fourth, the application of the science to the phenomena of nature and the various processes of the arts. Feeling, however, that this projected labour would scarcely be completed within the ordinary limits of human life, and conceiving that the subjects of each of these parts, though relating to one common science, might yet be separately treated of, M. Fourcroy has made the developement of the general theory of the science, the primary object of the present work; he has intermixed, however, with the exposition of the theory, a concise sketch of the history of the science; such ideas are also given of the manner of using the instruments, and of performing the operations of chemistry, as are sufficient to explain in a great degree the practical part; and, lastly, the most important applications of it are described with accuracy. The application which relates to the philosophy of vegetables and animals, is more particularly insisted on, as being most intimately connected with the welfare of the human race.

The second part is published of the "*London Philosophical Transactions for* 1803." Among other important papers it contains Mr. Chenevix's enquiries concerning the nature of a metallic substance lately sold in London as a new metal under the title of "*Palladium.*" This ingenious mineralogist has not been able precisely to ascertain the nature of this substance by analysis; but as he has succeeded by a synthetic process in forming a metallic body perfectly resembling it, he has shewn that what was endeavoured to be imposed upon the public as a newly-discovered simple body, is in reality a compound.—Dr. Herschel, in a paper giving an account of the changes that have happened during the last twenty-five years in the relative situation of double stars, has endeavoured to shew that the most simple and philosophical mode of explaining the phenomena of double stars is, to suppose that the two stars composing a double star, describe ellipses round their common center of gravity.—Major Mudge has a most valuable paper inserted in this part, giving an account of the measurement of an arc of the meridian, extending from Dunnose in the Isle of Wight, lat. 50°. 37′. 8″. to Clifton in Yorkshire, lat. 53°. 27′. 31″. in the course of the operations carried on for the trignometrical survey of England, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802.

On a former occasion, we hinted that it was in contemplation to publish an abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Several attempts have been made at different times to compress the substance of this voluminous work; to retain the valuable and discard the worthless; but either from some original error in the plan or subsequent injudiciousness in the execution of it, these abridgements have not answered the wishes or expectations of the public. An abridgment is now commenced, and the first volume of it already published under the united auspices of Drs. Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson. It differs from all others that have preceded it, in two very material circumstances. First, in regard to the explanatory comments, in which errors are corrected, and several deficiencies are supplied, which occur in the early papers of the Transactions; and, wherever the subject is particularly important, an acccount is subjoined of the modern improvements and discoveries relative to it: secondly, in regard to the biographical notices, which it is intended to continue throughout the remaining volumes, so as to exhibit, when the work is completed, a view of the lives and writings, (accompanied with critical remarks on their respective merits) of

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of the most distinguished scientific characters, whose works are noticed in the Transactions, continued to the beginning of the present century. This volume alone comprizes notices of about one hundred of the more early authors. On the whole, there is great reason to believe, that under the care, judgment, and knowledge of the three gentlemen whose names appear at the title-page of this work, it will be carried on to their own honour and the advantage of science.

We must apologize for not having mentioned before, "*The Natural History of Oviparous Quapruppeds and Serpents. By the* COUNT DE LA CEPEDE, *Keeper of the Royal Cabinet, &c.; translated by Mr. Kerr: in four octavo Volumes with Plates.*"

When the Count de Buffon conceived his plan of writing an extensive history of nature, he was aware of the impossibility that it should be completed by the efforts of an individual. He was obliged to entrust the execution of several of the subordinate parts, therefore, to different persons, in whose abilities he could confide. To the Count de la Cepede, the materials of the present work were entrusted, and by him they have been arranged and augmented, so as to serve as a continuation of the History of viparous Quadrupeds and Birds, which were given by Buffon himself. This work, however, is in every respect extremely inferior to that of which it forms the continuation. The two first volumes contain the natural history of oviparous quadrupeds and bipeds, preceded by a preliminary discourse on their nature, and is followed by a separate index of these animals. The third and fourth volumes contain the natural history of serpents, an introductory dissertation on their nature, with an essay on the nomenclature and arrangement of them preceding the particular history of the several species; and the whole concluding with a separate index of these animals. This latter is the most interesting part of the work, which, however, will not be found to impart much new knowledge to the English naturalist. Many exploded opinions are retained, and the author is too visionary and hypothetical to rank highly as a scientific man. The translation is executed in a hasty careless manner, and some undue liberties are taken with the original.

A new edition is published of "*Imison's Elements of Science and Art, &c.*"

It is obviously necessary that a work of this sort should every now and then be republished, with additions and alterations corresponding with the improvements which are daily taking place in science.—In the present instance, this has been ably executed by Mr. Webster, who was assistant to the late Dr. Garnet, at the Royal Institution. Mr. Webster has now given a comprehensive treatise on chemistry, an account of manufacture and arts, such as bleaching, dyeing, refining metals, varnishing, &c.; in which it has been his object to point out the connection of natural philosophy and mechanics, with their application to the improvement and extension of arts.

A fifth volume is imported of the "*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.*"

It is indebted for some of its most valuable papers, to the pen of a man who has done more for science and philosophy than any individual, perhaps, in any country of the world; of a man who was the ornament of his age, and who fled, an exile, from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of a country which, to its utter disgrace, feared, and was made ashamed by his virtues, while it was compelled to pay homage to his surpassing talents. It needs not be added that we allude to Dr. Priestley. He lately paid the debt of nature, in America—*fato profugus!*—in the bosom of his own family, who had the melancholy satisfaction to close his dying eyes.*

We have accidentally delayed to notice the publication of the first volume of Count Rumford's "Philosophical Papers;" most of them have already been printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, they are now revived and corrected, however, and notes and supplements are annexed to many of them. The second volume, we are informed, will consist chiefly of original letters, written on various scientifical subjects, and on useful inventions and improvements. "I have it in contemplation, (says the Count) to publish, at some future period, a work (printed uniformly with this volume, and with my essays) on original mechanical inventions; which work, together with the continuation of my essays, and the memoirs of my life, (which last, it is probable, will not be published till after my death) will be all the publications I have at present any intention of giving to the world."

Dr. TURTON (author of the Medical Glossary) presented the public, about a year

* A brief biographical memoir of Dr. Priestley has appeared in our Magazine, from the pen of Dr. Aikin.

year and a half since, with a translation, in four volumes, of the Zoological Part of the Systema Naturæ, from Gmelin's last edition. Dr. Turton aimed at nothing more than a plain and faithful representation of his original; the very remarkable conciseness of that original, however, is not at all times capable of being preserved in a translation, and it has occasionally happened in these volumes, that harshness, and even obscurity, has arisen from this laudable desire to preserve the manner, as well as the matter of the original. In the introductory treatises, it must be observed, Dr. Turton has by no means been so scrupulously faithful as it was obviously incumbent on him to be: several important omissions are discernible here; they are, nevertheless, in a great measure, compensated by many additions in the body of the work, for which the translator acknowledges his obligations to Latham, Fabricius, and particularly Dr. Shaw, from whose writings he has extracted all the newly discovered species, and many valuable observations on those formerly known.

Proceeding in his plan, Dr. Turton has recently published a fifth volume, (part 2, vol. i.) relating to the vegetable kingdom. Much to the advantage of his work, Dr. Turton, without avowing it, has deviated from the arrangement of Gmelin, and restored that of Linné, with the single exception of the order Monogamia, in the class Syngenesia.

Dr. THORNTON is proceeding in his great national work, as he pompously calls it, "*A new Illustration*" of the Linnean system. Seventeen numbers are already before the public, whose expectations, it is believed, are egregiously disappointed. The work was evidently not intended for common readers: it is dressed out for the levee and the drawing-room of princes and the nobility. The plates are finished with exquisite delicacy, and will immortalize the vanity and insufficiency of Dr. Thornton.

Dr. SHAW'S "*General Zoology*" proceeds with undiminished excellence. The fourth volume is recently published of this most valuable work. This very accurate naturalist in his third volume treated on reptiles and serpents—fishes form the subject of the present. It is obvious, from the nature of the element in which they live, that, comparatively speaking, little can be known of their natural history. Of the habits of many of them we are almost ignorant; several of their most important functions are performed where the eye of man cannot penetrate. Some fishes constantly remain at the bottom of the water, so that accident only can present them to the investigation of the naturalist. This fourth volume contains the natural history of the apodal, the jugular, and the thoracic fishes. We may soon expect another, embracing the abdominal and cartilaginous ones, and which will complete this part of the work.

To the detail of the several genera in each order, and of the several species in each genus, Dr. Shaw has prefixed a general description of the external and internal parts of fishes, chiefly taken from the works of Dr. Monro. He has taken advantage of the discoveries and observations of travellers on whose accuracy and science he might depend, and has consulted the writings of the best compilers and arrangers. In the order apodes, Dr. Shaw has introduced ten genera, in addition to the eight which appear in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ; they are anguilla, synbranchus, sphagebrancus, monopterus, odontognathus, comephorus, triurus, leptocephalus, stylephorus, and sternoptyx. In the thoracic order, the new genera are gymnetrus, vandellius, macrourus, gobiomorus, acanthurus, eques, trichopus, gomphosus, ophiocepalus, lonchurus, holocentrus, bodianus, and trachichthys. In the course of the work, numerous species are moreover added to many of the Linnean genera.

"*Testacea Britannica; or, Natural History of British Shells; by* GEORGE MONTAGUE, *F. L. S.*"

On a former occasion we noticed, with approbation, Mr. Montague's "*Ornithological Dictionary*;" in the present work Mr. Montague has exchanged the alphabetical for the scientific arrangement, and the alteration is certainly for the better. He has added a great many new genera and species, and the volume will be welcomed by conchologists, as by far the most accurate, elegant, and comprehensive of any on the subject.

"*A Description of the Genus Pinus, by* AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, *Esq. F. R. S. Vice-President of the Linnæan Society.*"

This is a very magnificent and costly publication; the splendour of the type and the beauty of the engravings, however, constitute a small portion of the value of the work. The genus pinus has hitherto been imperfectly understood, and the greater number of its species insufficiently discriminated. Mr. Lambert, with a view to supply the deficiencies of the *Systema Naturæ* and the *Hortus Kewensis*, and with a laudable ambition to promote

promote the advancement of useful science, has personally and repeatedly examined those species that grow within a considerable distance from the metropolis; he has observed them in different periods of their growth, and has particularly attended to the progress of the *cones* from their first formation to their full maturity. He has also consulted every author of repute, with a view not only to ascertain the most accurate specific distinctions, but also to collect every fact relative to the culture and uses of each species. As the result of his labours, he has now laid before the public new specific characters, comprehensive lists of synonyms, and minute descriptions in Latin, with various miscellaneous observations in English. In an Appendix, he has added an account, written by Dr. Maton, of several substances prepared from different species of pine, and employed in medicine, or for other purposes; a letter from Mr. Davis, of Horningsham, in Wilts, on the different kinds of timber afforded by the different species; an extract from Coxe's Travels, relative to Christiana deal; and a letter from Thomas Marsham, Esq. on the insects destructive to pines. The figures, exhibiting a branch of the plant, the inflorescence, and the fruit in different stages of its growth, are admirably executed. Mr. Lambert informs us, that he intends to follow up the present work with illustrations of the remaining genera, in the natural order of Coniferæ; and that several drawings of the species of dacrydium, and the dombeya, of Lamarck, are already finished, and will be given to the public as soon as possible.

Mr. DANIEL's "*Rural Sports*" will be found very amusing volumes, nor are they by any means barren of instruction.

"*Tracts on the Natural History of Animals and Vegetables, translated from the original Italian of the Abbé* SPALLANZANI, *by* JOHN GRAHAM DALZELL, *Esq. Advocate.*"

This is stated in the title page to be a second edition: we notice it, nevertheless, because it is so thoroughly corrected and revised as almost to be a new translation.—Occasional notes are added, and several memoirs on subjects connected with animal physiology, rendering the work altogether extremely valuable.

PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.

In surveying the present state of literature, it is impossible not to be struck with the recent increase of the number of our Reviews, and the novel style in which some of them are conducted. The old and established journals were considered as courts of criticism, before which authors might appear with the confidence of being treated according to their merit, with the assurance that their works would be examined with impartiality, and that themselves would receive a sentence of glory or disgrace, according to the evidence; those courts of criticism seem now to be in a great measure superseded by a dreadful inquisition, where every man, instead of being supposed innocent till he is proved guilty, is supposed to be guilty, and put to the rack for confession until he is proved to be innocent! In the old courts, both of judicature and criticism, the humane maxim was, that it is better for a hundred guilty to escape than for one innocent to suffer. The principle is now reversed, and the inexorable motto assumed is, "JUDEX DAMNATUR CUM NOCENS ABSOLVITUR!" For a great number of years, we had three critical journals only, the "Monthly," the "Critical," and the "Analytical," Reviews. The latter, though conducted by a gentleman of great ability, and on a plan of perfect impartiality, declined in sale, and was abandoned in the year 1799. The two former have been more successfully supported. In the early part of the last war, the "British Critic" made its appearance under the auspices of two clergymen of personal respectability and talent, who to this day continue its superintendence. The kingdom was at this time divided into two parties: the proprietors of that work took the high-church politics, and avowed their intention of counteracting as much as possible, what they deemed to be the *mal-influence* of those free opinions which had been defended and propagated by the other critical journals. Notwithstanding, however, that the British Critic was avowedly a party publication, its political and religious tenets—the politics of the court and the religion of the church of England—though warmly enforced, were, nevertheless, generally expressed with a regard to decorum and good manners, which modern inquisitors have altogether despised. It was left for the "Anti-jacobin" Review to be the first and foremost in abuse and intolerance: the most rancorous and insulting epithets were lavished upon authors whose only, though inexpiable, crime, was to have differed from the editors of that work in their political or religious sentiments. They made no distinction between the calm investigations of a philosopher and the factious Philip-

Philippics of a demagogue. In consequence of their vulgarity and coarseness, the Anti-jacobin Review gives offence to the moderate, the well-meaning, and the well-mannered of both parties. About two years ago, there started up a Review in Edinburgh, which also acquired an unenviable notoriety by its arrogant and dictatorial tone of criticism, and by its unsparing severity and bitterness of language. The supporters of this journal are not, like the supporters of the Anti-jacobin, excited to intemperance by any fostered antipathies against certain political or religious dogmata. They seem to delight in saying severe and ill-natured things, and the feelings of an author are wounded by them with the most frigid and callous indifference. One might almost imagine, that Peter Pindar cast a prophetic eye on these gentlemen when he thus deprecated the chastisement of reviewers:

"I never said, like murderers in their dens,
Ye secret met, in cloud-capp'd garret high,
With hatchets, scalping-knives in shape of pens,
To bid, like Mohocks, hapless authors die;
Nor said (in your Reviews, together strung)
The limbs of butcher'd writers, cheek by jowl,
Look'd like the legs of flies on cobwebs hung,
Before the hungry spider's dreary holes," &c.

The style which these gentlemen have adopted of reviewing is also extremely different from any we have been accustomed to. They open their commission with astonishing solemnity; claiming a right, which to dispute is worse than death, of deciding peremptorily on every subject, by an assurance that their own knowledge of it is complete. After this preparatory pomp and display of learning, they enter upon an elaborate dissertation, often forgetful of the author himself, with whose opinions, as to the subject on which he treats, the reader *certainly*, and *perhaps* the reviewer, is oftentimes entirely ignorant. There is something sufficiently imposing in this ostentatious tirade, but it is better adapted for the exordium of a professed disquisition than for a critique. The Edinburgh Review, however, occasionally displays a great deal of talent and knowledge, as well as a great deal of insufferable arrogance and superciliousness: the tone and temper of it would probably be materially softened if the writers lived in London, rather than in Edinburgh.—Barrack soldiers are more formidable than those who are quartered in cities, and every day mix with the inhabitants. The palpable partiality uniformly shewn by the Edinburgh reviewers towards Scotch authors, is an evidence that they are not above the influence of personal feelings.

"*The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary; illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, ancient and modern. Second Edition, with Additions. By* THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq. F. R. S. F. A. S. and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.*"

This splendid volume contains a great deal of very curious and far sought information; it displays varied erudition, and extensive research. To sketch even in the most rapid and superficial manner the origin and progress of writing and printing, as retraced by Mr. Astle, would lead us much too far; it may, nevertheless be permitted us to transcribe from his introductory chapter the plan of the work. "The first and second chapters are founded on principles of philosophy, supported by facts, deduced from the histories of different nations. The third chapter treats of the antiquity of writing, and has recourse to the most ancient historians, both sacred and prophane; the latter of which are so involved in fable, that it was extremely difficult to separate the ore from the dross. However, the most respectable authors have been consulted, from whom has been selected such evidence as appeared to be most rational, and to deserve the most credit. Several particulars concerning the civilization of ancient nations, occur in the course of this chapter, which may appear interesting, not only to the historian and antiquary, but also to the philosopher.

"In the fourth chapter it appears, that all alphabets are not derived from one; but that most of those now used, are derived from the Phenician. This chapter contains a general account of such as are supposed to have arisen from that source; which furnishes many important facts relative to the history, population, and the progress of arts and sciences, in the most celebrated nations.

"The fifth chapter contains the history of writing in different ages and countries, proved from ancient inscriptions, manuscripts, and other authentic documents, of which engraved specimens are given, and several rules are laid down, which may enable our readers to judge of their age and authenticity. This chapter necessarily contains

contains much ancient history, and establishes many important truths hitherto little known or attended to.

"The sixth chapter treats of the writing of the Chinese, and of various characters and literary signs, used both by the ancients and moderns, for brevity, expedition, or secrecy. The facts which appear in the course of this chapter, fully confirm the doctrine laid down in the second and fourth chapters, that *all marks whatever are significant by compact, and that* LETTERS *do not derive their powers from their forms, but from the sounds which men have agreed to annex to them.*

"The seventh chapter treats of numerals and of numeral characters, which were probably used before letters.

"The eighth chapter treats of the librarii, notarii, and antiquarii, among the ancients; of paintings and ornaments; of the materials for writing upon; of instruments for writing with; and some account of inks, both ancient and modern."

The Baroness STAEL has published, in two volumes, octavo, "*A Treatise on Ancient and Modern Literature.*"

Ignorance and presumption generally go hand in hand: in the present volume they proceed *passibus æquis*, in the most cordial manner.

To the many and substantial obligations which the rising generation owes to Dr. AIKIN, he has now added another in the publication of a "*Series of Letters to a young Lady, on a Course of English Poetry.*"

The correctness of Dr. Aikin's taste, poetical and moral, united to his sound and discriminating judgment, admirably qualifies him as a guide through the mazy and seductive paths of poetry. The utility of such a work as the present must forcibly impress any one who reflects on the vast and increasing number of English poets, whose volumes solicit the perusal of young persons. To have the best authors pointed out, their beauties and defects examined and unfolded, and the tendency of their works exposed, are immense advantages to young persons who are entering on a course of English poetry. Dr. Aikin does not assume the office of a master, requiring that his pupils should damn where he censures, and extol when he approves: his object is to form their judgment and improve their taste, in order that they may themselves be trusted with the delicate task of selection; at the same time pointing out those sources from which the finest sentiments may be imbibed, and the most pure, harmonious, and appropriate language learnt.

Mr. GREENE has published some "*Observations on the Drama, with a View to its more beneficial Effects on the Morals and Manners of Society.*"

These observations do more credit to the moral than to the critical taste of the author, who is very insufficiently acquainted with the subject on which he has the rashness to write.

Dr. RENDER'S "*Analysis of the German Language,*" is a work of considerable merit.

MEDICINE, ANATOMY, SURGERY, &c.

Dr. SAYER WALKER'S "*Observations on the Constitution of Women, and on some of the Diseases to which they are more especially liable,*" form an useful compendium of the prevailing practice as to female complaints. The doctor has not, however, thrown much light on any of them from his personal observations.

Mr. FOGO'S "*Observations on the Opinions of Ancient and Modern Physicians respecting the Nature and Cause of the Uterine Discharge, and various other Female Complaints,*" are superficial, flippant, and indelicate.

We have occasionally noticed the *numbers* of Dr. BEDDOE'S "*Hygeia,*" as they appeared: the work is now completed in three volumes as introductory to a comprehensive treatise on physiology. Perhaps it displays a greater portion of genius and imagination, than of judgment or science.

"*A Fifth Dissertation on Fever, &c. by* GEORGE FORDYCE."

This posthumous work is edited by Dr. WELLS: it completes the view of fever, originally proposed by the skilful and regretted author, and was left by him nearly in its present state. The design of it is, to point out the diseases which may be complicated with, and the irregularities and accidents which may occur in, continued fevers. To the present Dissertation is annexed, a general summary of the opinions which the author has advanced in his Essays, and a reply to some objections which have been made against them.

Dr. HOOPER'S "*Anatomical Plates of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera, accompanied by Explanatory Maps,*" will be found of essential use to students. The same may be truly said of his "*Diagram of the Human Eye,*" and "*Map of the Human Ear.*" To Dr. Hooper we are also very much indebted for a republication, in a re-

a reduced form, of Professor WALTER's incomparable "*Plates of the Thoracic and Abdominal Nerves.*" The doctor has publiſhed theſe moſt perfect ſpecimens of neurology with the original explanations, to which he has added a ſhort account of the par vagum, great ſympathetic, and phrenic nerve.

Mr. TIMBREL's "*Practical Obſervations on the Management of Ruptures,*" are worthy of very conſiderable attention. The author is not of the profeſſion, but has long been a ſufferer under this complaint, and obtained from the Society of Arts the gold medal for his improvement in the conſtruction of truſſes.

The Profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery at Edinburgh, Dr. ALEXANDER MONRO, jun. has publiſhed in a ſmall pamphlet, his "*Obſervations on Crural Hernia.*" They are ſaid to be very ſuperficial, and of courſe unworthy to have proceeded from the pen of the Profeſſor of the firſt medical ſchool in Europe.

Mr. CHAMBERLAINE has publiſhed the "*Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed by the General Meeting of Apothecaries, Chemiſts, and Druggiſts, for the Purpoſe of obtaining Relief from the Hardſhips impoſed on the Dealers in Medicine by certain Clauſes in the new Medicine Act.*"

The obſervations contained in this pamphlet were firſt publiſhed in the *Medical Journal*; by reprinting them ſeparately, together with an abſtract of the Act, they will be rendered more generally uſeful.

Dr. HERDMAN's "*Diſcourſes on the Management of Infants and the Treatment of their Diſeaſes,*" contain a great many uſeful inſtructions to mothers and nurſes.

"*Medical Ethics; or, a Code of Inſtitutes and Precepts, adapted to the Profeſſional Conduct of Phyſicians and Surgeons:—1. In Hoſpital Practice. 2. In private or general Practice. 3. In relation to Apothecaries. 4. In Caſes which many require a Knowledge of Law. To which is added, an Appendix, containing a Diſcourſe on Hoſpital Duties; alſo, Notes and Illuſtrations. By* THOMAS PERCIVAL, *M. D. F. R. S. and A. S. London, &c.*"

Young medical practitioners will do well to read theſe inſtructions. Good morals and the manners of a gentleman are requiſite in every ſituation of life; but each profeſſion, beſides impoſing on its members what may be called the *common law* of decorum, ſubjects them moreover to an obſervance of its own peculiar code. To explain and enforce this peculiar, this profeſſional, code, as eſtabliſhed by the common conſent of the faculty, is the purpoſe of theſe pages.

"*Three Letters on Medical Subjects, addreſſed to the Rev. Gilbert Ford; containing—1. An Account of the Effects of an Aloetic Medicine in the Gout, and other Chronical Complaints. 2. A Practice which has been ſucceſsful in the individual Prevention of the late Epidemics. 3. An Account of the Sedative Properties of the Granulated Preparation of Tin, in ſome Affections of the Mind. By* JOHN FORD, *M. D.—Cheſter.*"

When a practitioner recommends a medicine, the preparation of which he keeps ſecret, ſome ſiniſter motive is to be ſuſpected. For the ſake of his own reputation, Dr. Ford ought to make public the ingredients and proportions of them which compoſe the medicine of which he ſpeaks ſo highly.

Mr. WILMER has publiſhed a ſecond edition, enlarged, of his "*Practical Obſervations on Herniæ.*"

Dr. FOTHERGILL has given in a ſmall pamphlet, "*A conciſe and ſyſtematical Account of a painful Affection of the Nerves of the Face, commonly called Tic Doloureux.*" It may be conſulted with great advantage.

"*A new Anatomical Nomenclature, relating to the Terms which are expreſſive of Poſition and Aſpect in the Animal Syſtem. By* JOHN BARCLAY, *M. D.*" &c.

This work bears marks of care, ability, and knowledge of the ſubject, and is well worth the attention of anatomiſts. The principles on which Dr. Barclay has formed this new nomenclature are clearly explained, and the application of them is correct and judicious.

The ſecond part of the third volume of Mr. BELL's "*Anatomy*" is publiſhed. It contains the anatomy of the eye and ear; of the noſe and organs of ſmelling; of the mouth and organs of taſte; of the ſkin and ſenſe of touch.

"*A Courſe of Medical Studies; containing a Comparative View of the Anatomical Structure of Man and of Animals; a Hiſtory of Diſeaſes; and an Account of the Knowledge hitherto acquired with regard to the regular Action of the different Organs. A Work chiefly deſigned for the Uſe of Medical Students. By* J. BURDIN, *M. D. Tranſlated from the French.*"

The author of this work, like Dr. Beddoes, flatters himſelf that he ſhall baniſh quackery by a more general diffuſion of medical knowledge: that is to ſay, by making every man his own phyſician.

 Theſe

These gentlemen profit not by the precept of the poet, which is no where more applicable than on the present occasion:

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers it again."

Dr. Burdin has, however, executed his design with much diligence, having collected a great variety of interesting and important facts, and condensed a vast body of information within the limits of three octavo volumes. The first of these comprehends the organic structure of the body, the osteology, the muscular and nervous system, the senses, the function of digestion, circulation, and generation. The second part includes the history of diseases, and the third part is occupied with physiological disquisitions on the vital functions, the action of the brain and nerves.

It is time to proceed to the next division of our Retrospect; namely,

CLASSICAL AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

"*Anacreontis Odaria, ad Textus Barnesiani fidem emendata: accedunt variæ Lectiones, curâ* EDVARDI FORSTER, *A. M.*"

A very beautiful specimen of typographical excellence: the letters are oblique, like the italic form of the Latin letters. The text is generally accurate, but not absolutely faultless.

Dr. GIRDLESTONE has published a translation of the "*Odes of Anacreon*:" it surpasses *Little* Moore's in fidelity of version, but is woefully inferior in ease, elegance, and grace.

The laborious Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR has presented the public with five unintelligible quarto volumes, containing a translation from the original Greek of the Works of Plato. That this gentleman should have mispent his time, and misapplied his knowledge and his talents, upon a work, scarcely a sentence of which is within the grasp of any common comprehension, is much to be regretted.

A similar regret seems to be generally felt respecting Mr. FABER'S "*Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri,*" in which a great deal of knowledge is wasted in the support of an extravagant hypothesis; namely, that the whole circle of heathen mythology is reducible to two united sources of superstition, the worship of the heavenly bodies and that of the ark of Noah.

Mr. BRIDGEMAN has published a volume of "*Translations from the Greek; viz. Aristotle's Synopsis of the Virtues and Vices; the Similitudes of Demophilus, the Golden Sentences of Democrates; and the Pythagoric Symbols, with the Explanations of Jamblichus. To which are added, the Pythagoric Sentences of Demophilus, by Mr.* THOMAS TAYLOR."

This work is preparatory to a translation, which Mr. Bridgman contemplates, of the Commentary on the Nichomachean Ethics of Aristotle, written by Andromichus, surnamed Rhodius. Mr. Bridgman is the friend of Mr. Thomas Taylor, and speaks of his discoveries and attainments in terms of the highest eulogy.

We are much indebted to an anonymous scholar for a *select* translation from the original Greek of "*Daphnis and Chloe, a Pastoral Novel, by* LONGUS."

Longus has been blamed for indecency, but surely without foundation. His nakedness is that of a savage and not of a satyr. He who is excited by viewing an ancient statue, will be excited by reading the natural descriptions of Longus; and his imagination must be equally depraved in the one case as in the other. The style of Longus is exceedingly simple and expressive, and the present translator has transfused into his version all the expression and simplicity of his original.

The only book we have to notice under the head of Oriental Literature, is the seventh volume of the "*Asiatic Researches.*" It contains twenty communications on subjects connected with geography, natural history, morals, religion, antiquities, language, &c. Major COLEBROOKE has inserted a good article on the Course of the Ganges through Bengal, illustrated by charts and sections. Captain MAHONY and Mr. JOINVILLE have successfully investigated the religious ceremonies of the Ceylonese. Mr. MACRAE'S account of the Kookies or Lunctas, a race of mountaineers, living to the north-east of the Chittangory province, and the least civilized of any of these mountain tribes, is curious and interesting. Major Colebrooke has been a liberal contributor: his paper on the Sanscrit and Pancrit languages is very learned, and shews that he has studied it with great industry and success. His account of the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, and of the origin and peculiar tenets of certain Mahommedan sects, display a spirit of investigation, persevering and penetrating. We are extremely glad to find the Asiatic Society prosecuting its labours with so much assiduity and zeal.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"*The Gazetteer of Scotland*; *containing a particular and precise Description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c. of that Kingdom*; *with an Account of the Political Constitution, History, Extent, Boundaries, State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Roads, &c. Illustrated with an elegant Map.*"

Mercy on us, what a bill of fare! It reminds us of one that was brought to us at a *restaurateur's* in the Palais Royal, containing the names of five and forty different dishes, and nine and twenty different wines. However, as there is no doubt but that any of the specified wines or dishes might have been had if called for, we may safely say, that the promises contained in the title-page to the present volume, numerous and large as they are, are satisfactorily performed. Indeed, it is a most ample, well selected, and well arranged compilation.

A new edition, accompanied with notes and illustrations, is published of Sir ROBERT SIBBALD's "*History of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross.*"

This curious old work is divided into four parts: the first describes the ancient extent of the shire; its ancient name; a description of the country in the time of the Romans; a character of the Caledonians, termed Dicaledones and Vecturiones, and whence they emigrated; the language of the Picts; their manners, policy, and religious rites; the actions and exploits of the Romans in Scotland, and the wars of the Danes in the shire. The second part treats of the firths of Forth and Tay, the islands of the former, the animals, the sanguineous fish, exsanguineous animals, and the minerals of both the firths, and the plants upon the firth of Forth, and some within the sea mark; the natural history of the shire; the state of the Christian religion; and an account of the Culdees who first introduced it, "shewing how the Culdees were deprived of their rights;" and of the religious houses and hospitals in these shires. The third division concerns the shire of Fife; the jurisdiction; the earls and officers; Macduff the first earl, and the privileges he obtained of King Malcolm Kanmor; a list of the earls; the civil jurisdiction; list of bishops and priors of St. Andrew's; of the clergy, nobility, and gentry; officers of state of Fife; and an account of the university of St. Andrew. Next follows a history of Kinross-shire. Part fourth:—the coast from the western boundary to the river Leven, thence to Fifeness, thence to the river Eden; a description of the inland country east from the Lowlands of the Strath of Leven, of Lochorshire, of the western parts inland of the plains of Eden, and of the northern parts inland. The Appendix contains the natural history of Fife; particulars concerning some natives of this shire eminent for learning and arts; ancient heritors of the shire; new list of the principal heritors, and of those of Kinross; Gordon's list of those of the former shire; houses of the nobility and gentry; the valuation of Fifeshire, 1695; list of the parishes, as divided into presbyteries, with the names of patrons and incumbents; list of the British kings; and, lastly, an account of the arrival and treatment of some shipwrecked mariners and soldiers of the Spanish armada at Anstruther. The notes of this work are numerous and full of matter.

"*The Principal, Historical, and Allusive Arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with their respective Authorities*; *collected by an Antiquary. With a Representation of the Arms on Copper plates.*"

This is an amusing work. In a dedication to the "ladies of the United Kingdoms," this very courteous and gallant F.A.S. arrests the attention and conciliates the favour of the fair sex. This is not a dry heraldic detail of armorial bearings: the arms are, indeed, as they should be, described in appropriate terms; but the history of their origin brings together an entertaining collection of facts and anecdotes from various sources of history, illustrative of the bearings, mottos, &c. of many illustrious families. The author has divided his collection into classes; giving the first and largest section to the arms atchieved by valour; the second, to loyalty; the third, to alliance; fourth, favour and services; fifth, situation; sixth, profession; seventh, tenure and office; eighth, memorable circumstances and events in general. The engravings, it must be acknowledged, are consummately bad.

"*Antiquities, Historical, Architectural, Chorographical, and Itinerary, in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties*; *comprizing the Histories of Southwell, (the* ad Pontem) *and of Newark, (the* Sidnacester *of the Romans), interspersed with Biographical Sketches, and profusely embellished with Engravings.* In

In four Parts. By WILLIAM DICKINSON, *Esq.*"

Mr. Dickinson, like most topographers, is a very diffuse writer; his style, however, unlike most topographers, is clear and occasionally animated. This work displays a vast fund of historical knowledge and antiquarian research, and as it deserves, will no doubt be highly esteemed. The present volume, however, is but introductory, and is confined to a dissertation on the architecture and account of the church and town of Southwell.

"*The History and Description of Colchester (the Camulodunum of the Britons, and the first Roman Colony in Britain) with an Account of the Antiquities of that most ancient Borough.*"

This work is presented to the public without preface, advertisement, or the name of its author, who has collected a great deal of curious and interesting information concerning that ancient town.

Mr. COATE's "*History and Antiquities of Reading*" is entitled to great praise: the author has been indefatigable in collecting curious facts; judicious in the arrangement of them, and faithful in relating them.

"*Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ; or, an Account of the different Colleges in Cambridge; Biographical Sketches of the Founders and eminent Men; with many Original Anecdotes, Views of the Colleges, and Portraits of the Founders. By* JOSEPH WILSON, *of the Inner Temple.*"

This is an interesting work which we are happy to find will, if the present receives that patronage which it merits, be followed by a similar account of the colleges and learned men who have illustrated Oxford. The plan is clear and natural. The colleges are described in order, according to the antiquity of their foundation; and prefixed to the account of each is a small but neat view of the college, with the head of the founder subjoined. The date of the foundation is first given; the name accounted for; and the buildings, and other peculiar features slightly described; with a proper statement of the nature of the establishment. Then follows a list of the principal benefactors, with a biographical sketch of the most remarkable; and, lastly, a list of the eminent men there educated, with a similar account of those who best deserve notice.

"*Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria; from the Establishment of their Reign under Seleucus Nicator, to the determination of it under Antiochus Asiaticus; with Historical Memoirs of each Reign. Illustrated with twenty-four Plates of Coins from the Cabinet of the late* MATTHEW DUANE, *F.R. A S. Engraved by* F. BARTOLOZZI."

The curious series of medallic representations here given to the public were drawn and engraved by Bartolozzi under the auspices of Mr. Duane, who spared neither trouble nor expence in collecting a complete series of the Macedonian, as well as Syrian kings. This gentleman, however, went no further than to engrave them; those that refer to the Seleucidæ are now published by the careful and learned antiquary, Mr Gough, who thus speaks of his own publication:—"The editor of this work flatters himself he is doing to the literary world at large, and to the lovers of numismatic science in particular, an essential service, in laying before them a set of plates which they have been eagerly expecting near half a century; and which, by a revolution of circumstances, have become his property, though not at an inconsiderable, yet at a price far below what they must have cost their original proprietor, who spent nearly five hundred pounds on them. What reasons induced Mr. Duane to keep back this treasure from the public till it was out of his power to give it them, is not for the editor to say. Had Mr. Duane lived to execute his own design, we cannot doubt he would have performed his part in a manner more worthy of the subject. Under the present circumstances, all that can be done is, to accompany these fine plates with a short view of the reigns of the respective princes. Ancient history furnishes but scanty materials for those who reigned longest and figured most, and scarce any particulars of several of the rest, though it should seem every reign had once its historian.

Mr. HUTCHINS's "*History and Antiquities of Dorset*" has reached a second edition, which is "corrected, augmented, and improved."

The "*Swansea Guide*" is a most useful and comprehensive little work. The Rev. Mr. OLDISWORTH is said to be the author of it.

The "*Gloucester New Guide*" is also a very excellent little volume, said to be the production of Mr. RUDGE, a respectable clergyman of the city, who has announced for publication a History of Gloucestershire.

Dr. CRIRIE, will perhaps be offended that we place his "*Scottish Scenery*" under the division of Topography rather than of Poetry; but really it may be read

read with more inſtruction as a gazetteer, than with pleaſure as a poem.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

"*An Account of the Aſtronomical Diſcoveries of Kepler; including an hiſtorical Review of the Syſtems which had ſucceſſively prevailed before his Time. By* ROBERT SMALL, *D.D.*"

This volume will be highly prized by the mathematician, as bringing forward the laborious and moſt minute inveſtigation of a man whoſe merits are inſufficiently appreciated. Kepler is known to have been the diſcoverer of the great laws of the planetary motions; but in order to be ſenſible of the extent of obligation which we are under to this great man in the ſcience of aſtronomy, it is neceſſary to be acquainted with the more ancient aſtronomical theories, and the principal phenomena they were ſuppoſed to explain. Dr. Small has accordingly devoted his firſt four chapters to the ſyſtems of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. The next chapter is entitled, "Of the the Preparations to Kepler's Diſcoveries, and of his Original Intentions." In this chapter we have an intereſting account of Kepler's life, and of the circumſtances which led

"his ſoul to ſtray
Far as the ſolar walk and milky way."

The work is altogether that of a proficient in the ſcience: Dr. Small has, with great ſagacity and clearneſs, pointed out the inefficacy of the ancient theories, and the valuable diſcoveries elaborated by Kepler.

A ſecond edition is publiſhed of MONTUCLA's "*Hiſtory of the Mathematics.*"

Baron MASERES has publiſhed a volume of "*Tracts on the Reſolution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.*"

It conſiſts of ſix tracts, beſides a long preface, explanatory of their contents. The firſt and fourth tracts are ſupplements to Mr. Frend's Principles of Algebra, containing further remarks on cubic equation and Cardan's rule. The ſecond is a very valuable compariſon made between the methods of Ferrari and Deſcartes for reſolving certain biquadratic equations; the preference is given to the former, and the tract is appropriately called *Ferrarius Redivivus.* The third tract obviates ſome difficulties in the application of Ferrari's method to the reſolution of four forms of biquadratic equations. The fifth contains remarks on the doctrine of the generation of algebraic equations; and the laſt, a compariſon between the reſolution of the biquadratic $rx - qx^2 + px^3 - x^4 = s$, by the method of Dr. Waring and that of Ferrari. All theſe tracts are written with the accuracy, diligence, and ſkill for which the author has long been diſtinguiſhed. The Baron maintains with great firmneſs his opinion on the injury done to ſcience by the introduction of negative quantities.

Mr. MORGAN has publiſhed a new edition (the ſixth) of Dr. PRICE's "*Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, &c.*"

The work is newly arranged and enlarged by the addition of algebraic and other notes, by ſolutions of ſeveral new problems in the doctrine of annuities, and by a general introduction.

To tranſcribe the title of the following work is ſufficient: "*Evening Amuſements; or, the Beauty of the Heavens diſplayed; in which ſeveral ſtriking Appearances to be obſerved on various Evenings in the Heavens during the Year* 1804 *are deſcribed; and ſeveral Means within Doors are pointed out by which the Time of young Perſons may be innocently, agreeably, and uſefully, employed. By* WILLIAM FREND, *Eſq. M.A. &c.*"

Under ſo excellent a tutor as Mr. Frend, the principles of aſtronomy muſt be comprehenſibly explained. This is the only work of the kind extant, and we are happy to ſee that Mr. Frend intends to continue it annually.

Mr. BONNYCASTLE has tranſlated from the French of Boſſuet a "*General Hiſtory of Mathematics from the earlieſt Times to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century.*"

This work will be read with intereſt and advantage by thoſe who ſhrink from engaging in the more elaborate and comprehenſive work of Dr. Montucla: the tranſlation is exceedingly well executed. The work is divided into four periods, preceded by an introduction, containing a general view of the mathematical ſciences, with an account of the nations by whom they have been cultivated. The firſt period contains the ſtate of mathematics, from their origin to the deſtruction of the Alexandrine ſchool; including the origin and progreſs of arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, hydrodynamics, aſtronomy, optics, and acouſtics. The ſecond period comprehends the ſtate of mathematics from their revival among the Arabs, to the end of the fifteenth century; and this includes the arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and aſtronomy, of the Arabs; the ſtate of ſcience among the Perſians, and particularly that of aſtronomy; the ſtate

ftate of fcience amongft the Turks, the Chinefe, and Hindoos, with the modern Greeks; and the ftate of fcience amongft the Chriftians in the weft, to the end of the fifteenth century. Period the third contains the progrefs of mathematics, from the end of the fifteenth century to the invention of the method of fluxions; and this comprehends the progrefs of analyfis, geometry, mechanics, hydrodynamics, aftronomy, and optics. The fourth period includes the progrefs of mathematics, from the difcovery of fluxions to the prefent time, containing the difcoveries of all the moft celebrated mathematicians, with the progrefs of pure and mixed mathematics.

Mr. Dalby has publifhed the firft volume of "*A Courfe of Mathematics, defigned for the Ufe of the Officers and Cadets of the Royal Military College*," of which he is nominated the Mathematical Profeffor. The prefent volume comprifes arithmetic, plane trigonometry, and menfuration of furfaces and folids.

Mr. Atwood has publifhed a "*Supplement*" to his Treatife on Arches, with occafional remarks on the conftruction of an iron bridge of one arch, propofed to be erected over the river Thames, at London.

BIOGRAPHY.

We have not had fo great a treat for fome time, as in perufing Mr Good's "*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Geddes.*"

The fubject of thefe interefting and valuable memoirs was a man of very powerful intellectual faculties, of various and high attainments. He purfued truth with intrepidity, totally regardlefs of whatever obftacles oppofed his progrefs. His daring deviations from the ordinary track foon brought his orthodoxy into fufpicion, and of courfe the bigot fet him down as an infidel. Dr. Geddes was of an irritable difpofition; his feelings were very acute and fenfible, fo that, although it was not in the power of calumny to divert him from that onward courfe which he had chofen, it was in the power of calumny to make it laborious and painful to him to purfue it. That he did not live to finifh the great work which had coft him fo many years of ftudy and of toil, is ever to be regretted. It would no doubt have formed a moft valuable claffical commentary on the Bible; and it is probable, as Mr. Good fuggefts, that in a revifion he would have lopped off fome of its prefent objectionable eccentricities. We are happy that the office of biographer fhould have fallen into fuch able hands. The criticifm and general literary labours of Dr. Geddes are eftimated fairly and judicioufly, and his character is drawn with that portion of partiality, which is not only venial, but truly honourable to the feelings of his friend. Mr. Good is a man of learning and a man of tafte, he was intimately acquainted with the fubject of his biography, and is himfelf verfed in thofe ftudies which diftinguifhed the literary character of Dr. Geddes.

Dr. Darwin has found a panegyrift in Mifs Seward, whofe "*Memoirs*" of his life are rather calculated to gratify the friends of Dr. Darwin, than the public in general.

Mr. Beresford has publifhed a tranflation of Madame De Blumenthal's "*Life of General De Zieten.*"

The fubject of this memoir was one of the great Frederick's moft able and adventurous generals, and to whofe valorous atchievement he was indebted for no fmall portion of the military glory which beamed around his throne. As we have already related the moft ftriking incidents of De Zieten's life from the work before us (fee page 42 of the prefent volume) it is unneceffary to fpeak otherwife than in general terms of approbation as to its execution.

"*Eccentric Biography*; *or Memoirs of remarkable Female Characters, &c.*"

"*Lives of Illuftrious Seamen, &c. &c.*"

Thefe are harmlefs compilations.

"*Public Characters for* 1803—1804."

This work preferves the fame refpectable character which the firft volume acquired.

Dr. Aikin's "*General Biography*" is now carried down to the letter G inclufive. The merits of this work are very generally known.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

Mr. Barrow has publifhed a fecond volume of his "*Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.*"

In his former he had chiefly confined his obfervations to the natural hiftory of the country; to a general defcription of its furface and appearance; and the manners, cuftoms, and ftate of fociety of the feveral claffes of its inhabitants. Thefe, he juftly obferves, furnifh a vaft fund of ufeful and agreeable information, but they do not conftitute a whole; a number of other fubjects muft be difcuffed and defcribed, before our knowledge of that country can be faid to be complete. Among thefe, are not the leaft important

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the local advantages it may command in a political, military, and commercial point of view, either with respect to itself, or in its relations with other countries; its resources, and their application; its revenues, jurisprudence, population, and a variety of other points which, when attentively taken, form a topographical and statistical account, whence both the statesman and the philosopher may be instructed and amused. It may be stated, that one main object of this volume is *to stimulate the English government to reconquer the Cape*. Mr. Barrow had before solicitously avoided any political discussion, considering that one sentiment had prevailed universally as to the importance of the Cape to the interests of the British Empire, and particularly to the East India Company. Exceedingly mortified that it should have been thought necessary to relinquish the possession of it, he has now entered very fully into the question of the political, military, and commercial advantages of his grand outwork, as he calls it, of all the European possessions in India. Mr. Barrow has divided his work into six chapters: the first is devoted to preliminary and miscellaneous remarks; the second gives an account of a military expedition to the Caffre frontier; the three next are intended to shew the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, considered as a military and a naval station, and, in a commercial point of view, as a *depôt* for the southern whale fishery. By a military station Mr. Barrow does not simply mean a garrison for the defence of the settlement, but as a situation where we may recruit our armies for India; the climate being of that moderate temperature which may prepare the raw soldier for sustaining the extremes of heat and cold. Mr. Barrow is moreover very minute in describing the Cape as a naval station: he says, that it affords good shelter to ships injured or distressed by storms; that the situation is one of the best in the world for assembling convoys; that ship's crews may be provided here, at a reasonable rate, with fruits, vegetables, and fresh provisions, &c. &c. As to the commercial advantages to be derived from the Cape, Mr. Barrow has taken considerable pains to shew that these, although confessedly inferior in point of consequence to others which he had enlarged on, are yet by no means unimportant. The concluding chapter is devoted to a topographical and statistical account of the settlement, which is drawn up with great care and judgment. This volume is illustrated with charts and engravings. We understand that a second edition of the first is about to be published with similar embellishments.*

"*Walks and Sketches at the Cape of Good Hope. To which is subjoined, a Journey from Cape Town to Blettenburg's Bay. By* ROBERT SEMPLE."

An amusing volume, particularly to the admirers of sentimentality. The descriptions are varied, and the work is not destitute of information.

MR. PERCIVAL'S "*Account of the Cape of Good Hope*" is, like his Account of the Island of Ceylon, a work of sterling merit. Mr. Barrow enters into a description of the interior parts of the country contiguous to the Cape; the present author confines himself to an account of the manners, customs, disposition, and policy of the inhabitants of Cape Town and its immediate vicinity; estimating, however, the importance of the settlement in a commercial, military, and political point of view. We shall not draw any invidious comparison between the volumes of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Percival: the former gentleman is a first-rate naturalist, the latter does not pretend to an extensive acquaintance with natural history. This observation is due to Mr. Barrow. Much information on every other subject connected with the settlement, is to be derived from both these valuable publications.

"*An Account of Native Africans in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. To which is added, an Account of the present State of Medicine among them. By* THOMAS WINTERBOTTOM, *Physician to the Colony*."

The latter of these two volumes treats of the diseases of the Africans, their regimen, medicines, &c. and proves that Dr. Winterbottom is a most attentive and judicious observer of what relates to his profession. The first volume is for general readers, treating on the genius and manners of the various African nations which surround the colony of Sierra Leone. Here we meet with but little that is new: indeed we have had so many Travels through this part of Africa, that much novelty was not to be expected.

"*A Supplement to the Account of the Pelew Islands, &c. &c. by the Rev.* JOHN PEARCE HOCKIN."

Who will not be pleased to learn fur-

* Mr. Barrow was secretary to the Earl of Macartney on his embassy to the court of Pekin, and we are glad to see, in an advertisement, that he is about to publish an Account of his Travels through the Chinese Empire.

the particulars of these friendly islanders? of the venerable Abba Thule, the father of Lee Boo? In return for their hospitable conduct towards the crew of the Antelope, the East India Company resolved, in the beginning of the year 1790, to send two vessels with presents to the chiefs of the Pelew Islands: the *Panther* and *Endeavour* were fitted out for this service, under the command of Captain Maccluer. The particulars of this *embassy*, the reception it met with, &c. are narrated in these pages in a plain and unaffected manner.

" *A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean.—Part I. commencing with an Account of the earliest Discovery of that Sea by Europeans, and terminating with the Voyage of Sir Francis Drake, in* 1579. *Illustrated with Charts. By* JAMES BURNEY, *Captain in the Royal Navy.*

Struck with the obstacles to an acquisition of knowledge in maritime geography, resulting from the want of a general arrangement to the multiplied and elaborate accounts of voyages now in possession of the public, Captain Burney meditated the practicability of forming a general digest of maritime geographical discoveries, and has offered the present volume as a specimen.

As this is only the first, we trust, of a succession, it may be proper to give a sketch of the projected plan. Captain Burney has two important objects in view, classification and compression; after stating his objections against a chronological or national arrangement in a general history of voyages, he gives a decided preference to the method of classifying voyages, according to some hydrographical division of the globe, preserving to each the chronological order of narration; he proposes the following as one which appears capable of preserving its classes in a great measure distinct from each other: the first class may contain the voyages to the north of Europe, those in the North Seas, and towards the North Pole; the second, those along the west coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, and the discoveries of the Atlantic Islands; the third, east from the Cape of Good Hope to China, including the Eastern Archipelagos between New Holland and the coast of China; Japan might have a section to itself, as a supplement to this class; the fourth might contain the whole of the discovery of the east side of America, except the Straits of Magalhaens and of Le Maire, which are more connected with the voyages to the South Sea; the fifth class may comprehend the circumnavigation and voyages to the South Sea. With these, the discoveries on the the west coast of North America are so much interwoven, that they cannot, without disadvantage are separated. The discoveries made by the Russians in the seas near Kamschatka, and from thence to the north, would appear not improperly as a supplement to the fifth class. New Holland might form a sixth class. This country would naturally have divided itself between the third and fifth, had not its importance so much increased within the few last years, that it now requires a distinct class to itself.

The foregoing division is offered as a sketch for a general plan. The classes are capable of modification, according to the convenience or inclination of those who may undertake any part of the task. Captain Burney served as lieutenant in the last two voyages of that great discoverer and excellent navigator, Captain Cook. This accounts for his choice of the discoveries made in the South Seas, as the subject of the present work, to which discoveries his attention has been principally directed. This volume commences with a description of the natural limits of the South Sea, and with a concise narrative of the discoveries made and meditated prior to the voyage of Magalhaens, a well written and clear account of which is drawn up from the detached and broken narratives which exist of that most important and successful enterprize. Magalhaens was the first who penetrated from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and consequently the first who was enabled to circumnavigate the globe.

The possibility, however, of sailing round the south point of Africa having recently been ascertained by the Portugueze, it had been already suspected that America might terminate to the southward in a similar manner, and in the year 1515, a voyage was projected for discovering a passage to the South Seas, by Juan Diaz de Solis, who was killed at Rio de la Plata. The undertaking was abandoned, and this was the glory reserved for Magalhaens.

Capt. Burney justly considers the voyage of Magalhaens, " as one of the most extraordinary and eventful that has ever been performed—as a voyage which cannot be contemplated without producing impressions only to be communicated by original discovery. While the advancement of science shall continue to interest mankind,

mankind, Magalhaens, whose enterprising perseverance first practically demonstrated the form of our planet, will be remembered with admiration and gratitude."

In the year 1513, the South Sea was first seen by Europeans from the Isthmus of Darien; and Captain Burney makes this remark on the origin of the name *South Sea*: "The particular position of the coast of that part of the American continent, from whence the sea on the other side was first discovered, appears to have stamped on it the denomination of the *South* Sea. The Isthmus of Darien lies nearly east and west; consequently, there the two seas appear situated, the one to the north, and the other to the south. If the new sea had been first discovered from any ʻny part to the south of the Bay of Panama, it would probably have received some other appellation. A consequence resulting from the name thus imposed has been, that the Atlantic Ocean, by way of contra-distinction, has occasionally been called the North Sea, even in its most southern part. A ship sailing through the Strait of Magalhaens, has been said to have passed from the North Sea into the South Sea; or, *vice versa*: and in the *Dict. Encyclopédique*, we meet with the following article—'*Riviere de la Plata, qui prend sa source a Pérou et va se jetter dans la Mer du Nord, par le 35me deg. de lat. merid.*' The two seas, nevertheless, relative to each other, are north and south only in the neighbourhood of the Isthmus of Darien: in their general extent they are east and west."

The voyages and discoveries comprehended in the contents of this volume, subsequently to the voyage of Magalhaens, appear in the following order: Progress of Discovery on the Western Coast of America to 1524. Voyage of Loyasa from Spain to the Moluccas, and of Saavedra from New Spain also to the Moluccas. The Discovery of California. Notices of various unsuccessful or fruitless Attempts to pass through the Strait of Magalhaens into the South Sea. The Voyage of Grijalva and Alvarado from Peru to the Moluccas. Francisco de Ulloa's Discovery of California being Part of the Continent. Voyage of Juan Cabrillo to the exterior Coast of California—Of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos from New Spain to the Moluccas—Of Ladrilleros from Valdivia to the Strait—Of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi from New Spain to the Philippine Islands. Discovery of Islands near the Continent of America. Discovery of the Salomon Islands, by Alvaro de Mendana. Enterprize of John Oxnam, an Englishman, in the South Sea. Reports, which obtained credit, concerning the Discovery of a Southern Continent; and the Voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the World, with which the narrative part of the volume is concluded.

The materials for these relations are collected in a great measure from the journals of the navigators themselves; but where these are not extant, from other early authorities. The voyage of Sir Francis Drake is narrated with great care from a comparison of all the accounts hitherto received, either in manuscript or in print. The Appendix contains "Remarks on the Projections of Charts, and particularly on the Degree of Curvature proper to be given to the Parallels of Latitude." This essay contains a great deal of the most useful information; and the work is altogether executed with such care and accuracy, and displays such judgment and knowledge, that we shall impatiently expect the continuation of it.

"*The Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the earliest Period to the Close of the Eighteenth Century; forming an extensive System of Hydrography. By* JAMES STANIER CLARKE, *F. R. S. Domestic Chaplain to the Prince. With Plates and Maps.*"

Mr. Clarke must have been a most bold man even to have contemplated such an undertaking as the present; to have actually set his hand to it, must have required the consciousness of uncommon powers, and uncommon perseverance.

The present quarto volume, containing very nearly a thousand pages, is to be succeeded by six others! "The introduction to this volume (says Mr. Clarke) will be found to contain a progressive memoir of maritime discoveries by the Cuthites and Phenicians, the Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans." The work itself, after some illustrations of commercial history, in which, among other subjects, the doubtful progress of the northern mariners is glanced at, proceeds to review the early periods of Portugueze history, prior to the fifteenth century; an account is then given of their most distinguished writers on Portugueze Asia and America; and the history of their discoveries follows, from the reign of John I. in 1385, to the arrival of Da Gama, in 1498, on the coast of Malabar, which completes the first great division of my labours. In the Appendix are many curious and scarce tracts respecting navigation, which are intended to elucidate the preceding pages."

To the introduction and body of the work

work succeeds an Appendix of nearly three hundred pages, containing merciless transcriptions from preceding authors on the subject of the work. It was incumbent on Mr. Clarke to collect facts from preceding authors, and arrange them in his own work. It really is not fair to swell his own volume by transcribing whole tracts from other people. The principal fault of this work, and a very serious one it is, is the want of lucid arrangement. It contains a great deal of information, but it is scattered and confused.

The introduction is divided into four sections; these contain an account of four distinct divisions of the subject. 1. The earliest periods. 2. The sacred periods. 3. Grecian periods. 4. Carthaginian and Roman periods. The two former of these contain the substance of Mr. Bryant's learned, ingenious, but unsubstantial, conjectures. In the third and fourth we are conducted by the more steady light of authenticated history, and the valuable works of Dr. Vincent on the Voyages of Nearchus and the Periplus of Erythrean sea, are very copiously extracted. The introduction concludes with a Dissertation on the Commerce of the Romans, by the author's grandfather, the Rev. W. Clarke, of Chichester, with the additional remarks of Dr. Taylor, who first published it in his "*Elements of Civil Law.*" From the introduction we proceed to the body of the work, the first chapter of which is divided into two sections, the one embracing a view of the commercial and maritime state of Europe antecedent to the fifteenth century, and the other a sketch of the History of Portugal, as introductory to the Portugueze voyages. This history begins in the second chapter, and is continued through that and the third, to the arrival of Vasco de Gama on the coast of Malabar, in 1498. Altogether this work has a great appearance of being a book maker's job.

No book has excited more general attention for some time past, than the splendid volumes which give the account of Mr. Holcroft's Travels. In May, 1801, Mr. Holcroft, accompanied by his wife and daughter, set off from Hamburg, on a journey to Paris. Taking the route of Bremen, Oldenburg, Leer, and Neue Schantz, he passed through Groningen to Amsterdam, thence to Rotterdam, whence he proceeded, by way of Antwerp, Brussels, Lisle, and Amiens, directly to Paris. The public expectation was very highly raised on the annunciation of these volumes, the acuteness and penetration of Mr. Holcroft being already known, as well as his possession of that knowledge which, above all others, enables a man to profit by travelling and to instruct his readers; namely, the knowledge of the human heart. He who expects an ample description of every town and village through which the travellers pass, will be disappointed: he had better employ his bookseller to purchase him some Directory. — Many of Mr. Holcroft's are outlines—mere sketches—but they are done with great spirit and life, are full of character, and bespeak a strong resemblance. When he conducts us into the Consular Territories, however, the outlines are filled up, and he enters with minuteness into the description of every thing which can add to our information on a subject become so interesting to us, as the moral and political state of the French people. Mr. Holcroft is disposed to believe, that the state of the French peasantry is improved: he says they are better clothed, and, if not more merry, more evenly cheerful. Nevertheless there are many who affirm they were happier under their former masters; who make even bitter complaints, and feel deep and unfeigned regret. "He knows but little of the human heart (says Mr. Holcroft) who shall adduce this as a proof that the peasants are now actually more wretched. Scarcely the wisest man has the wisdom so to recollect himself as to be satisfied with the present. There are but few scenes in past life, so marked by misfortune or pain as not, when remembered, to excite regret that they are gone, never to return. In such a town, in such a country, among such and such friends, how pleasantly, says memory, were the days passed! Faithless historian! deceitful varnisher! how dismal and dirty was the town; how solitary and bleak the country; how dull, how insipid, how fatiguing were the friends! An old woman laments the days of her youth; an old man the days of yore."

As to the state of religion in France—on this subject it is extremely difficult to form an accurate opinion. From the account which is given here, we should fear that it is lamentably neglected. As Mr. Holcroft's observations and enquiries, however, appear to have been in a great measure limited within the circle of the most luxurious and dissipated metropolis perhaps in the world, we gladly indulge a hope, that the priestly functions are discharged with more reverence in the provinces of the *empire*, and that more external decorum, at least, is observed among

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those who enter the holy temples of devotion. The Protestants are allowed three chapels; the total for Catholics and Protestants is forty-two: besides these, there is at present no other place of religious worship at Paris. You can scarcely ever enter these churches, but a few solitary devotees are to be seen kneeling by some petty side-altar and muttering their intercessions to the Holy Virgin. The greater number of these are old women. The young of either sex are seldom there, except brought to high mass by their parents, or attracted by some ceremony or church festival. "At high mass itself, the old are much more numerous than the young, and the women than the men. In proportion as the crowd is attracted, the congregation is disorderly. There are no seats, a very few within the choir excepted, for persons in office; but the choir being open, a multitude of rush-bottomed chairs, exceedingly rude, and generally old and dirty, stand ready to be hired; I forget if at a halfpenny or a penny each; and this is a source of church revenue.

"At every part of the service, as well in sermon time as during mass, numbers are in motion; people come and go, make the church their thoroughfare, are silent or talkative, dirty or clean, and act with the most perfect indifference with respect to time, place, or other circumstance. Behind the preacher a prompter is seated, who, as is the practice at the theatre, whispers the word, if the actor blunders in his part. During the service, the superintendants of the chairs make the round of their customers to collect the *sous*." The cold, mechanical, and unfeeling manner in which the priests are represented as performing their functions, is not likely to arrest the attention of their congregation, or animate their devotion.

A considerable portion of these volumes relates to Paris. A very ample account is given of the state of its public buildings, gardens, galleries, and curiosities. The public institutions for the advancement of arts and science, for genera land particular education, are attended to, as they ought, with great care; and indeed Mr. Holcroft has omitted nothing which can render his work at once interesting and instructive. The engravings which accompany these volumes, are very numerous and well executed.

Dr. MACLEAN'S "*Excursion in France, &c.*" is but a barren journal. It should be observed, however, that his view in travelling was not to write a book of anecdotes, but to establish the truth or fallacy of an hypothesis which he had formed; namely, that pestilential diseases are not contagious. It is to be regretted that he was disappointed in his hope of settling this question. He has given a narrative which cannot fail to excite interest and abhorrence of the detention of English in France as prisoners of war.

"*Paris as it was and as it is; or, a Sketch of the French Capital; illustrative of the Effects of the Revolution, with respect to Sciences, Literature, Arts, Religion, Education, Manners, and Amusements; comprising also a correct Account of the most remarkable National Establishments and Public Buildings. In a Series of Letters, written by an English Traveller during the Years* 1801 *and* 1802, *to a Friend in London.*"

We are indebted to an anonymous writer for these two very interesting volumes. Should the conclusion of a peace enable Englishmen to visit Paris, this will be a most useful companion. The author has interspersed his narrative with a variety of historical anecdotes, illustrative of the French character and manners; and he has devoted a great deal of attention to those naval, military, and civil institutions, which have been so multiplied since the era of the Revolution. We remark that this gentleman is much more sanguine in his expectations of the eventual importance of the seminaries of public education and schools for public services than Mr. Holcroft, and indeed gives a more flattering account of their present advancement and apparent progression.—There are two establishments to which the patriotic author is particularly desirous of directing the attention of our government, these are the *Dépôt de la Marine* and the *Dépôt de la Guerre*.

The *Dépôt de la Marine* is a general depository of maps, charts, plans, journals, and archives of the navy and of the colonies, under the direction of a flag officer. To this *dépôt* are attached the hydrographers and astronomers of the navy, as well as an adequate number of engineers and draftsmen. A library has lately been added to it, composed of all the works relating to navigation and naval architecture, as well as of all the voyages published in the different dead or living languages. All the commanders of vessels belonging to the state are bound, on their return to port, to address to the minister of the naval department, in order to be deposited in the archives, the journals of their voyages, and the astronomical or other observations which they have been enabled to make, and the charts and plans which they have had an opportunity

tunity of constructing. One of the apartments of the *dépôt* contains models of ships of war and other vessels, the series of which shews the progress of naval architecture for two centuries past; and the models of the different machines employed in the ports for the various operations relative to building, equipping, repairing, and keeping in order ships and vessels of war.

The *Dépôt de la Marine* publishes new sea charts, where new observations or discoveries have rendered the old ones insufficient; and the engineers belonging to the establishment are occasionally detached to verify parts of the coasts of the French territory in Europe, or any other part of the world. In the French navy, commanders of ships and vessels are supplied with useful charts and atlasses of every description, at the expence of the nation. These are delivered into their care previously to the ship leaving port. When a captain is superseded in his command, he transfers them to his successor; and when the ship is put out of commission, they are returned to the proper office.

The *Dépôt de la Guerre* is an establishment of no inferior importance: it was founded by Louvois, in 1688. At the beginning of its institution, the *dépôt* was no more than archives, where were collected and preserved with order, the memorandums of the generals, their correspondence, the accounts yet imperfect, and the traces of anterior military operations. The assistance and advantages, however, derived from this collection alone, suggested the idea of assembling it under a form and classification more methodical. Greater attention and exactness were exerted in enriching the *dépôt* with every thing that might complete the theoretical works and practical elucidation of all the branches of the military art. Marshal de Maillebois, who was appointed director of this establishment in 1730, was one of the first authors of the present existing order. But the most important improvement was made by M. de Choiseul, who established a corps of geographical engineers, and charged this *dépôt* with the direction of their labours. De Vault simplified these documents by retrenching what appeared superfluous, and classing the remainder chronologically under the head of a different army or operation. During the late war, this establishment was enriched by the munificence of individuals, who gave to government the scarcest maps of their cabinets. The suppression of monasteries and abbeys called to light those geographical treasures which had long lain buried in obscurity. Intelligent officers were placed in the *dépôt*, and no less than thirty-eight persons were employed in drawing plans of campaigns, sieges, &c. Mathematicians and astronomers were attached to the institution, and dispatched to different places, and the *dépôt* now contains one of the first collections in Europe of geographical works. It forms various sections of geographers, who are at present employed in constructing accurate maps of the four united departments, Piedmont, Savoy, Helvetia, and the part of Italy comprised between the Adige and the Adda. One section, in conjunction with the Bavarian engineers, is constructing a topographical map of Bavaria; another is carrying into execution the military surveys, &c. ordered by General Moreau, for the construction of a map of Suabia. It has just published an excellent map of the Tyrol, and resumed the continuation of the superb map of Versailles. Since the year 1795, it has formed a library composed of upwards of 8000 volumes, or manuscripts, the most rare, as well as the most esteemed, respecting every branch of the military art.

The accomplished General Andreossy, at this time, is at the head of the establishment, and is on the point of publishing a periodical work, to be entitled *Mémorial du Dépôt de la Guerre*, the object of which is to unite the exposition of the knowledge necessary for the direction of the *dépôt*, for geographical engineers, staff-officers, military men in general, and for historians. We imitate the French in their fooleries and frivolities, it would better become us surely to rival them in establishments of such high national importance as these are.

Mr. REDHEAD YORKE's "*Letters from France*" are sufficiently amusing; the same may be said of Mr. EYRE's "*Observations made at Paris during the Peace*."

"*Travels through France and Italy, and Part of Austrian France, and the Dutch Netherlands, during the Years* 1741 *and* 1746; *by the late Rev.* ALBERT BUTLER, *Author of the Lives of the Saints.*"

The state of these countries fifty years ago differs so materially from that which they exhibit now, that it is interesting enough, after the perusal of our modern tours, to compare them with the narrative which is unaffectedly given in this posthumous work.

LAW.

Under this head we have but little to notice, except the continuation of the various

rious periodical Reports of Messrs. East, Buller, Bosanquet, Espinasse, &c.

Mr. Collier's "*Essays on the Law of Patents for New Inventions*" is an useful book; the same may be said of Mr. Horne's "*Compendium of the Statute Laws and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty*;" of Mr. Hand's "*Solicitor's Practice on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench.*"

Mr. Peake has published a second edition, with considerable additions, of his "*Compendium of the Law Evidence.*"

TACTICS.

"*Military Memoirs, relating to Campaigns, Battles, and Stratagems of War, Ancient and Modern, &c.*" This work cannot be too strongly recommended to military men, as the object of it is to shew how battles have been lost and won; what qualifications are necessary to the general, what knowledge, and how it is to be applied. The work is divided into three parts: the first comprehends an account of war before the invention of gunpowder, beginning with the times of Homer, and ending with the last battles which the English and Scotch fought during the reign of Edward II. and in the beginning of the reign of his son. The second part contains wars after the invention of gunpowder, beginning with the battle of Crecy, and ending with the battle of Fontenoy. The third part describes war since the introduction of the Prussian tactics, and brings it down to the battle of Alexandria in 1801. The author of this very interesting and instructive volume is Dr. W. Thomson, the well known author of various historical memoirs.

"*A Treatise on the Duties of Light Troops: translated from the German of Colonel* Von Ehwald, *of the Danish Sleswick Yager Corps, &c.*" This publication will be read with advantage by young officers of light infantry.

Colonel Herries's "*Instructions for the Use of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry,*" are well drawn up.

"*The Nineteen Manœuvres explained, &c.*"

This little volume affords a stock of very useful information.

Major Cunningham has reduced "*the Tactics of the British Army to detail.*"

General Money recommends the use of Batoons in a short "*Treatise*" on the subject.

We must refer our readers to the monthly catalogue for a fuller list of military pamphlets, and proceed to another division of our compendium, the

FINE ARTS.

"*Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, including some Remarks on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, collected from various Manuscripts, &c.*"

The price of this showy book is five guineas!! As guineas are now confidently asserted to be an "incumbrance on commerce," Mr. Repton may probably take a few of these refuse counters in trade. The plates to this drawing-room quarto are numerous, many of them are drawn with taste, and the suggested alterations are frequently judicious. Mr. Repton is a *Brunonian*: we did flatter ourselves that Uvedale Price had broken up this flat, insipid, monotonous school; time and better taste prevailing will do it. Among the plates we ought to mention that the interesting portrait of the Professor himself is not omitted! Mr. Repton, indeed, is too much of an egotist: he would be a less disagreeable writer if he were less vain: that pert pronoun *I* is always obtruding itself in a very offensive and provoking manner. It is with pleasure we turn from these self-sufficient pages to a work which is entirely without a rival—"*Oriental Scenery; or, Views in Hindoostan. By* Thomas Daniell, *R. A. Howland-street. Three Parts; 24 Views in each.*" "*Antiquities of India. Twelve Views.*" "*Hindoo Excavations in the Mountains of Ellora, near Aurungabad, in the Docan. Twenty four Views; from the Drawings of Mr. Wales.*"

The execution of these drawings is indeed masterly; there is every reason to confide in the fidelity of the representations; and the effect produced by this rich and splendid display of oriental scenery is truly striking. Every thing indeed is drawn with the most astonishing accuracy: in looking at it one may almost feel the warmth of an Indian sky; the water seems to be in actual motion, and the animals, trees, and plants "are studies for the naturalist." The views in the four first parts were taken by Mr. Daniell, with singular perseverance and industry, during a long residence in India. They contain the scenery of the country, British and Mahommedan buildings, Indian pagodas, and the excavations of Elephanta and Salsette; the views of the excavations of Ellora, which form the fifth part, were executed from the drawings of Mr. Wales, who was prevented by death from

from finishing them himself. The whole are engraved in aquatinta, and coloured to the effect of drawings.

" *An Essay on Rural Architecture, illustrated with Original and Economical Designs; being an Attempt also to refute by Analogy the Principles of Mr. Malton's Essay on British Cottage Architecture, supported by several Designs. To which are added, Rural Retreats and Villas in the Gothic Castle, Roman and Grecian Styles of Architecture, &c. &c. designed by* RICHARD ELSAM."

There is a great deal of what may be called stage-trick in this volume: when we see plans for building a small house in the style of a chateau, and a villa in that of an abbey, a castle, &c. we are struck with the bad taste of an architect, who could associate two such incongruous ideas. The plates are pretty well drawn and neatly engraved.

" *A Picturesque Representation of the Manners and Amusements of the Russians, in one hundred coloured Plates; with an accurate Explanation of each Plate, in English and French. In three Volumes. By* JOHN ATKINSON *and* JAMES WALKER.

We have had the costume of China and of Turkey, and are glad to infer, that the patronage bestowed on that work has encouraged an extension of the plan. The figures of this splendid work are slight but characteristic: the first volume only has yet appeared, but the publication of a second is announced.

" *Outlines from the Figures and Compositions upon the Greek and Etruscan Vases of the late Sir William Hamilton; with engraved Borders, drawn and engraved by the late Mr. Kirk.*"

This very beautiful work, containing sixty-two plates, is selected from the two publications of the late Sir William Hamilton, the one in four volumes folio, and the other in three, edited by Tischbein. The present is a *selection*; some of the original designs being exceptionable on the score of indelicacy. All of them are distinguished by the beauty of the composition, and the elegance and truth of the individual forms. "The various beautiful borders (says the editor) which surround these designs, were not so placed in the original vases, but served there merely to ornament the handles and other parts; nor were the border and figures which were upon the same plate in this work, always upon the same vase:" of these different borders, the editor justly observes, that nothing can exceed them in simplicity, in variety, in elegance, in richness, or in beauty, and that all modern ornaments sink in the comparison. The introduction contains some judicious remarks from the dissertation by M. D'Hancarville, inserted in Sir William Hamilton's volumes; and a short but satisfactory explanation of the subject represented, accompanies each plate.

" *Six Picturesque Views in North Wales, engraved in Aquatinta by Alken, from Drawings made on the Spot; with poetical Reflections on leaving the Country. By the Rev.* BRYANT BROUGHTON, *M. A.*"

This elegant volume is alike creditable to the author, as a draftsman and a poet. The sketches of Mr. Broughton's pencil are bold and striking, and the engravings are executed with great spirit and delicacy.

POETRY.

We have been much delighted in the perusal of two volumes of " *Poems by* GEORGE RICHARDS, *M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College.*"

The first of these contains two dramatic pieces on the model of the Greek theatre; the second consists of odes and miscellaneous poems. The modern attempts to interest by an attention to the severe model of the Greek drama have been very unfortunate; Mr. Richards, however, has caught the spirit as well as the manner of his great exemplars, and has succeeded in producing two tragedies, *Emma*, and and *Odin*, which will be read with peculiar pleasure by those who are acquainted with the sublime horror of Sophocles, and the grandeur and dignity of Œschylus. The choral odes abound with passages of very high poetic merit, and the miscellaneous poems are of surpassing excellence. We cannot resist the temptation to indulge our readers with the following patriotic effusion.

Ode, written in July, 1803.

Britons, why, with towering might,
Furious as the hurricane,
Rush ye to the deathful fight?—
'Tis for Albion's happy plain:
'Tis for that delightful isle,
Where nature wears her sweetest smile;
Where wantoning in flowery vales
Play the odour-breathing gales;
Where with a mildly-temper'd ray
Shines the summer's beauteous day;
Where health, the buxom maid, abides
On the upland's airy sides;
While tributes from the Atlantic main,
Etesian breezes blow, and fan the fruitful plain.

'Tis

'Tis for Albion's rock-built seat,
Whose hills the darksome forests crown;
Whose flocks in fleecy myriads bleat
O'er many a far extensive down.
Ripen'd by autumnal skies,
Rich her golden harvests rise;
While her loaded orchards gleam,
Ruddy, to the mellowing beam;
Bursting from a thousand hills,
Flow the plenty-giving rills:
Bright to the sun her rivers shine,
The haunted Dee, Northumbrian Tyne,
Fam'd Severn's wide-expanded waves,
And Thames, whose entering stream renown'd Augusta laves.

'Tis for Albion's wealthy shores,
Whose fleets on every ocean ride,
To whom each region's richest stores
Are borne on every swelling tide.
There man, disdaining still to bow,
Freedom pictur'd on his brow,
And valour, native of his mind,
Moves the lord of human kind.
While with lustre half-divine
Her love-inspiring daughters shine
Beauteous as the fabled train
Of Venus on the Idalian plain,
Or those sweetly smiling powers,
The Houris, who repose in Eden's fancied bowers.

'Tis for Albion, glorious power,
Where oft, within the silent dell,
Rapturous in the inspiring hour,
The Muse hath struck her sweetest shell:
Where divine philosophy
Hath commerc'd with the starry sky;
Where hung of old on valour's thigh
The sword of gorgeous chivalry;
Where infant Henry pois'd the lance,
That won the lofty throne of France;
Where Edward to the wondering shore
Gallia's captive monarch bore;
Where Marlborough rose, the pride of war,
And stay'd in mid career ambition's thundering car.

"*A Vindication of the Genuineness of the Ancient British Poems of Aneurin, Taliesin, Llywach Hen, and Merdhin, with Specimens of the Poems. By* SHARON TURNER, *F. A. S.*"

This very curious work is from the historian of the Anglo-Saxons, who has engaged in the study of Welsh literature, and by a severe investigation has endeavoured to establish the genuineness and antiquity of many of the great bards of Wales. If these poems be genuine, Mr. Turner justly observes, that they must furnish very interesting matter for the contemplation of the antiquary and the philosopher, even though their rude and martial strains should want those elegancies which delight the refined taste. Their general subject, he continues, is above all others interesting: it is the struggle of the Ancient Britons against the invading Saxons. They describe the battles of which all other memory has perished—They celebrate many patriotic warriors, whom time has almost defrauded of their fame. They exhibit curious and striking manners. They throw much light on the history of their æra, and they contain many passages which poets need not disdain to applaud. It is much to be hoped that the powerful and connected body of evidence which Mr. Turner has brought to prove the genuiness of these interesting relics, will excite the attention of other antiquaries and historians.*

"*Ancient English Romances, selected and published by* JOSEPH RITSON."

No man was better qualified than Mr. Ritson to be the editor of such a work as the present: "every article is derived, (we are adopting his own heterography, vile as it is) from some ancient manuscript or old printed copy, of the authenticity of which the reader has all possible satisfaction; and is printed with an accuracy and adherence to the original, of which the public has had very few examples. The utmost care has been observed in the Glossary, and every necessary or useful information is given in the Notes." These volumes are prefaced with a long dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy, of which the first section treats upon the origin of romance; the second is concerning the Saxon and English language; the third treats of English romances; and the fourth on minstrels and minstrelsy.

We are glad to see published a complete edition of "*The Poetical Works of* CHARLES CHURCHILL, *with explanatory Notes, and an authentic Account of his Life.*"

The notes are exceedingly curious and interesting; they contain a number of anecdotes, illustrative of allusions in Churchill's works.

"*Fables, consisting of select Parts from Dante, Berni, Chaucer, and Ariosto. Imitated in English Heroic Verse, by* RICHARD WHARTON, *Esq. M. P.*"

This selection from the principal Italian poets, is made with great taste, and the translation is executed with spirit, elegance, and harmony.

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* See a learned and a laboured Review of Mr. Turner's "*Vindication,*" in the Critical Review for May, 1804, page 10. The reviewer supports his infidelity with singular ingenuity and acuteness.

"*Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with Remarks on his Writings, Notes, &c. by* LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD."

Camoens has been singularly fortunate: he owes much of his estimation in this country to Mr. Mickle's faithless but delightful version of the Lusiad, and his character as a poet will now stand higher in the opinion of those who can only estimate his merits by the more faithless and more exquisite versions of Lord Strangford. These poems are, indeed, enchanting: nothing can exceed the delicacy and sweetness, both of language and of sentiment which pervade them. His Lordship's notes are exceedingly appropriate, and the remarks on the life and writings of Camoens are composed in a style of classical correctness.

"*The Press, a Poem; published as a Specimen of Typography, by* JOHN M'CREERY."

The printer of this elegant volume, who modestly calls the attention of the public to it "as a specimen of typography," is himself the author of the poem, which does him very great credit. The verse is in general spirited and harmonious.

"*Glasgow, a Poem, by* JOHN MAYNE."

It is no mean honour to this little production that it attracted the notice of Dr. Geddes, who alluded to it in his Epistle to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in very flattering terms.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the publication of a *third* volume of the "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.*"

Mr. SCOTT has divided the contents of this, as he did of the two former volumes, into the three classes of historical ballads, romantic ballads, and modern imitations. The notes are rich in Antiquarian lore, and are made the vehicle of much curious historical information.

Mr. GEO. ELLIS has published a new edition (the third) of his admirable work, "*Specimens of the early English Poets, &c.*" We notice this, because the work has undergone very material improvements, and because we find a second series of specimens announced as ready for the press, selected from our early metrical romances, in order to complete the sketch of our poetical antiquities.

Mr. MAURICE has published a volume of "*Select Poems.*"

The splendid genius, the fertile imagination, and various knowledge of this gentleman, amply qualify him "to build the lofty rhyme": his poem to the memory of Sir William Jones, and the hymn to Mithra, are rich in oriental learning and allusion.

Another volume is published of the "*Poetical Register:*" it is a very elegant collection.

"*The Year of Sorrow, written in the Spring of* 1803, *by* W. R. SPENCER."

Deeply affected by the loss of several of his relatives and friends, who died early in the last year, Mr. Spencer has paid this mournful tribute to their memory.

"*The Judge; or an Estimate of the Importance of the Judicial Character occasioned by the Death of the late Lord Clare.*"

This poem is the production of the Rev. JEROME ALLEY, and it does credit to his taste and abilities.

We have noticed all the poetical publications which have any claim to attention; many of inferior merit, indeed, might be added. We proceed to

THE DRAMA.

"*The Sea-side Hero,*" is the production of Mr. CARR, author of "The Stranger in France." The scene of this drama is the sea-side on the Sussex coast, and the incidents are founded on the supposed attack of the French. It is altogether a composition of considerable merit.

The "*Soldier's Daughter,*" by Mr. CHERRY, has been acted with great applause at Drury-Lane.

Mr. COBB's "*Wife of Two Husbands*" is altered from the French of Pixerécourt: the music of this entertaining piece is composed and selected from Mazzinghi.

The "*Counterfeit,*" "*Love laughs at Locksmiths,*" and a few *et ceteras,* complete the uninteresting catalogue of dramatic productions.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Amelia Mansfield*" is translated from the French of Madame de Cotin. It displays considerable talent, but the tendency of it is to awaken those passions which need no stimulant. The character of Madame Woldemar is extravagant and unnatural to the last degree: the conduct of Ernest abounds with inconsistencies; and that of Amelia is not such as ought to be attributed to the heroine who is to call forth all our interest and compassion. The language in which Amelia relates the scene of her seduction, is shamefully voluptuous.

Miss HELME's "*St. Claire of the Isles, &c.*" is a Scottish tradition, full of interest and novelty: the work may be recommended as instilling sound morality, and affording rational amusement.

An anonymous writer has made the story

story of "*Sappho*," the ground-work of a romance, which may be read without ennui.

"*St. Clair; or, the Heiress of Desmond*," is a very simple and affecting tale, displaying great sensibility and superior judgment.

"*Barbara Markham*," to our utter astonishment, is dedicated to the Duchess of Bedford, and printed by the Philanthropic Society! Who would suspect after this to find it disgraced with immoral sentiments and licentious descriptions? There must have been some very foul manoeuvering in this business.

"*Lobenstein Village*," translated by Mr. MEEKE from La Fontaine, is an interesting and well written novel.

Madame de STAEL's "*Margaret of Strafford*," is in every respect contemptible: Madame de Stael is totally ignorant of, or wilfully misrepresents, those historical facts which form the subject of her novel; and the immorality of these pages rivals that which disgraces Delphine.

A second edition is published, corrected and improved, of a translation of Boccacio's "*Decameron*." The Life of the author is well drawn up.

Miss EDGEWORTH's "*Popular Tales*" unite instruction and amusement.

"*The Forest of Hohenelbe*" is above the ordinary run of novels: the characters are well discriminated, and the incidents arise without violating probability.

"*Light and Shade*," is the title of a pleasing and lively novel.

Mr. MOORE's "*Theodosius de Zulim*," is a Spanish tale, in which the author has evinced himself to be a man of talent: there are some descriptions, however, which ought to be expunged. The author's object is to shew the evil consequences of a private and retired education. Mr. Moore is a good novelist, but not a legitimate reasoner. We are amused by his story, but not convinced by his argument.

"*Moss Cliff Abbey; or, the Sepulchral Harmonist*," is a novel by Miss YOUNG: the incidents are not very probable, nor are the characters very natural. The story is, nevertheless, not to be read without interest.

Mr. Lane can show the Catalogue of an hundred other novels, which have escaped us; but we have probably noticed all, and more than all, that are worth reading.

EDUCATION.

We are exceedingly gratified to find that Dr. BARROW has been induced, by the approbation of the public, to present it with a second edition of his excellent "*Essay on Education*." The present is not only corrected, but enlarged by two long chapters. In the first, after a fair investigation, he condemns, as of immoral and injurious tendency, all dramatic performances at school; in the other, he has entered upon an elaborate defence of the English Universities, chiefly against the very grave and serious attacks of Gibbon, Smith, and Knox.

Mr. WHEATLEY's "*Friendly Adviser*" attempts the correction of those minor immoralities, tattling, listening, peevishness, discontent, &c. which are oftentimes through inattention, suffered to expand into grosser faults.

Mrs. CRESPIGNY's "*Letters of Advice*" to her son, ought to be recommended by every parent to the attentive perusal of her child. Having already brought down our Retrospect to the verge of its usual limits, we cannot expatiate on the sound judgment, the powerful reasoning, and pure morality, which pervade these excellent admonitions. We must content ourselves with giving the author our best thanks, and very strenuously recommending her publication.

Mr. HOLLAND has published a volume of "*Essays on History; particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman*."

This may serve as an useful text-book to instructors: to every essay Mr. Holland has subjoined questions for examination, and these constitute a valuable portion of the work.

Mrs. MARY TRIMMER's "*History of Quadrupeds*" is by no means to be recommended.

We are surprised that Mrs. PILKINGTON should have abridged "*Goldsmith's Natural History, for the Use of Schools*. A strange want of judgment! Goldsmith was a very incompetent naturalist.

Messrs. E. and J. BRUCE's "*Introduction to Geography and Astronomy*" is a very useful little book: the first part contains thirty-six problems to be resolved by the terrestrial globe; the second contains thirty adapted for the celestial. The writings of Dr. Hutton, Professor Vince, Dr. Herschell, and other able mathematicians, have been judiciously had recourse to, and the modern discoveries are inserted in their proper places. The whole forms a complete treatise, superior in many respects to most of its predecessors on the same subject.

Mr. GOLDSMITH's "*Geography for the Use of Schools*," is an elementary work

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of great merit: the same may be said of his "*Easy Grammar of Geography,*" which is intended as a companion to it.

Mr. PRITCHARD's "*English Introduction the Latin Tongue,*" is a very useful book. Whether it is preferable to the Eton Grammar, experience only can decide.

"*Latin Dialogues, &c.*" This little work is said to come from the pen of Dr. Valpy: it will be found extremely serviceable in our schools.

It is high time that we should close our retrospect with noticing a few

MISCELLANIES.

"*A Treatise on a Mathematical and Mechanical Invention for Chimney-Sweeping; with a Disquisition on the different Forms of Chimneys, and shewing how to cure Smoky Ones. By* G. ORR, *Esq.*"

We are struck with the plausibility of the plan here suggested, and do most sincerely hope that by its practical efficacy it may render the employment of children in sweeping chimneys altogether unnecessary. Mr. Orr proposes that a small bar of wrought iron should be placed across the chimney at top, secured in the brick-work: the undermost edge of this bar being thinned off very fine to avoid any resistance against the current of air: to the centre of this bar is fixed a pulley, moving round on its axis, and over the pulley is fixed a brass or iron rotatory or revolving chain, passing double down the chimney and coming out below about a yard double. This chain is to have no interruption, but, like a jack-chain, to revolve continually when in use, and when not used, there is a nail inside of the chimney, at about a yard from the bottom, on which it may be hung. When about to be used, it is taken down, and to one side of it a brush is to be fastened, the wood work of which is something of the shape of a flue, but less by between two and three inches: the brush is to be filled on all the four sides with the strongest, stiffest, and best bristles, extending wider by about two inches on all the four sides than the flue. By a little very simple machinery, which Mr. Orr describes, it is kept in a proper even position, while some one below takes hold of the chain and hauls away like a sailor hauling a rope. The brush is thus drawn up and down, a yard or two at a time, and effectually clears the flue. Mr. Orr recommends that chimneys should be built with curved bricks, in a cylindrical form; then a smaller aperture would suffice, and the chimney less liable to smoke.

We are happy to see a fourth volume published of the "*Bibliographical Dictionary, containing a Chronological Account, alphabetically arranged, of the most scarce, curious, useful, and important Books in all Departments of Literature, which have been published in Latin, Greek, Coptic, Hebrew, Samaritan, &c.*"

"*Bibliographia Poetica: a Catalogue of English Poets of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Centuries, with a short Account of their Works.*"

This valuable work is the production of the late laborious Mr. Ritson: the information contained in it is uncommonly minute and extensive. This gentleman had prepared for the press a "*Catalogue of Scottish Poets,*" intended as a companion to the present work, and we understand there is a design of giving it to the public.

"*Women: their Condition and Influence in Society.*"

This amusing little work is translated from the French of Joseph Alex. Segur.

Mr. DIBDIN has published a very entertaining account of his "*Professional Life,*" with the words of six hundred songs, and sixty small prints taken from the subjects of the songs, by his daughter, Miss DIBDIN. Mr. Dibdin is a man of extraordinary fertility of imagination, and all his songs, &c. are conducive to the cause of morality and virtue. We hope his book will, as it deserves, have an extensive sale.

"*The History of Free Masonry, drawn from authentic Sources of Information, with an Account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from its Institution in 1736 to the present Time, compiled from the Records; and an Appendix of original Papers.*"

The laudable object of the first part of this book is to refute the asseverations which have been so ignorantly or malevolently brought against the fraternity, and to shew that the principles of free-masonry are as opposite as possible to any thing connected with revolutionary anarchy. The second part is occupied with the History of Scottish Free-masonry, from its institution in the year 1736, to the present time. The last is entirely new, and communicates some important and interesting facts. The reader will also find two ancient charters from the Scottish Masons to the Sinclairs of Roslin, taken from Hay's MS. in the Advocate's Library.

Our readers must be content with the title of the following book, the merits of which we are unable to appreciate: "*Art of Universal Correspondence, peculiarly adapted to the Use of the Commercial World, and Travellers in foreign Countries; which, with the Aid of a Dictionary only,*

only, will, in a few hours, enable two Persons ignorant of each other's Language to correspond in either. Useful also to Schools, for Grammatical Exercises, and as a Substitute for Short-hand. By the Rev. P. ROBERTS, *A. B.*"

The ingenious Mr. GREATHEAD has published "*The Report of the Evidence and other Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Invention of the Life-Boat, &c.*"

Mr. WILKINSON's "*Epitome of the History of Malta and Gozo,*" though a professed compilation and abridgement, will repay the perusal.

"*An Account of Louisiana, being an Abstract of Documents delivered in or transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, and by him laid before Congress, and published by their Order.*"

We are glad to see these curious and interesting documents republished in London: they communicate much important information in a very small compass.

RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

EASTER AND MICHAELMAS FAIRS, 1803.

IN our last Retrospect of German Literature, in the Supplementary Number to Vol. XV., published in July, 1803, we connected together our account of the books published at both the Leipsic Fairs of the preceding year; and we here again adopt the same plan, which we prefer for many reasons, but more particularly on account of the great disproportion there would necessarily be betwixt two half-yearly Retrospects, from the comparative scantiness of the produce of the Michaelmas Fair. How great this disproportion, will appear from a slight inspection of the Catalogues: for in Easter Fair, 1803, three hundred and fifty booksellers brought 4000 books to market; but in the Michaelmas Fair following, only about 200 booksellers not much more than 1000 books, pamphlets, pocket-books, and the like.—From this immense and variegated crowd we shall select principally such scientific works as are distinguished by the names of authors of eminence, whom we have either formerly introduced to our readers, or probably shall in future frequently have occasion to mention, or by the interesting nature of their contents, or of the occasions and events that gave rise to them. We shall likewise occasionally interweave with our notices some anecdotes of their authors, remarks on the universities and other institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, and on the state of learning in Germany, or the several provinces and principalities of that country, and likewise many circumstances, more or less known, which contribute towards the continual increase of authorship and book-making. We shall, as in our last Retrospect, begin with

PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS.

The various sects of the Kantians, Fichtians, and Shellingians, are still visible, besides some individual philosophers, who have not yet been able to acquire disciples enough to form a separate party. The adherents of KANT, a second edition of whose "Tugendlehre," and a "Pedagogick" were published, continued with diligent perseverance, partly to defend the system of their lately deceased master against the attacks of the Transcendental Idealists, and partly to treat of philosophy in general, or single divisions thereof, according to the principles laid down by him. To this class of productions belong, besides the continuations of the works of MELLIN and MUTSCHELLE, the "Natur-recht," Law of Nature, by Professor REIDENITZ of Königsberg, who here explains the pure unmixed principles of his master in a language easily understood, which is likewise done by FÆSCHE (professor at Dorpat) an immediate disciple of Kant, and by several others:—The "Grundriss der Sittenlehre," — Outlines of Ethics, comprehending the Law of Nature, (in 2 vols.) by Professor TIEFTRUNK, of Halle, (to which university the observation is, on the whole, applicable, which we before made relative to that of Königsberg):—The "Versuch der Aesthetik für Liebhaber,"—Essay on Aestheticks, for Amateurs, by Professor SNELL, of Giessen; a comprehensible Extract from "KANT's Kritik der Urtheilskraft"—Critique of Judgment;—and the "Versuch einer fasslichen

faſslichen Darſtellung der Kantiſchen Kritik der Urtheilſkraft"—Attempt to place Kant's Critique of Judgment in a clearer Point of View, by Profeſſor KIESEWETTER, of Berlin who continues to teach there the ſyſtem of Kant, whilſt Fichte, in the ſame city, reads lectures on his "Wiſſenſchaftslehre"—Doctrine of Science, in which he promiſes to ſolve the enigma to the world.

FICHTE ſeemed to be left nearly alone to ſupport his cauſe; for, except MEHMEL, who, whilſt editor of the "Literatur Zeitung," a review, till lately, publiſhed at Erlangen, endeavoured to exalt the new ſchool of philoſophy and æſtheticks, and laſt year publiſhed a "Verſuch einer Analytiſchen Denklehre,"—Eſſay of an Analytical Theory of Thinking, and a work on education, which we ſhall have occaſion to mention below, we do not find any author who has come forward as his champion.

On the other hand, he as well as his predeceſſor and ſucceſſor in Jena found an expert antagoniſt in a young philoſopher, a diſciple of Schelling at Jena, viz. Mr. F. FRIES, who, in a work entitled "Reinhold, Fichte and Schelling," evinced an uncommon degree of acumen and learning, recommended by a good ſtyle and arrangement; and gave not only a profound critique of the ſyſtems of theſe philoſophers, but likewiſe many new elucidations of philoſophical ſubjects. In like manner we find his "Philoſophiſche Rechtslehre,"—Philoſophical Juriſprudence, which he afterwards publiſhed, many new ideas, and more luminous views of his ſubject. Schelling alone met with an equally formidable in Mr. F. KÖPPEN, of Lubeck, who, though formed and educated in the ſchools of Kant, Fichte, and Jacobi, did not reſign his independence of thought, as he had already ſhewn in a work againſt Kant's Doctrine of Revelation, which we noticed in a former Retroſpect. His lateſt publication, entitled "Schelling's Lehre oder das ganze der Philoſophie des abſoluten Nichts,"—Schelling's Doctrine, or the whole Theory of the Philoſophy of abſolute Nullity, is accompanied with letters by F. H. JACOBI, who teaches a ſyſtem of his own, agreeing however in moſt of the eſſential points with that of Kant, which he has attacked; and in theſe letters ſpeaks againſt Schelling in the ſame ſenſe as Kant, whoſe opinion is ſufficiently indicated by the title

SCHELLING, however, who not only continued his journals, but likewiſe publiſhed a ſecond and improved edition of his "Ideen zu einer Philoſophie der Natur," Ideas towards a Philoſophy of Nature, and again recommended his ſyſtem in his "Vorleſungen uber die Methode des Akademiſchen Studiums,"—Lectures on the Method of Studying at the Univerſities, continued in the mean time to acquire more diſciples and adherents; eſpecially in the ſouthern provinces of Germany, where his influence will in future be much increaſed by his appointment to a profeſſorſhip at the univerſity of Wirzburg; the more ſo, as, there too he has colleagues of the ſame way of thinking. For ſoon after his appointment to that place, WAGNER, author of a work "Ueber die Natur der Dinge,"—On the Nature of Things, was tranſlated thither from Salzburg, where he had in the Journal entitled the "Gelehrte Zeitung," zealouſly defended the Syſtem of Schelling.

But notwithſtanding the removal of Schelling from Jena, his doctrines continue to be taught at that univerſity by his friends HEGEL and SCHAD. The latter of theſe gentlemen publiſhed, in 2 volumes, at the laſt two Fairs, a "Syſtem der Natur- und Tranſcendental Philoſophie,"—Syſtem of Natural and Tranſcendental Philoſophy, which is drawn up according to the principles and method inculcated in the writings of Schelling.

ESCHENMAYER, another partizan of Schelling, but who, diſdaining to follow him with ſlaviſh obſequiouſneſs, ſtrikes into a path of his own, gave us in his "Philoſophie in ihrem Uebergange zur Nichtphiloſophie,"—Philoſophy in its Tranſition to Non Philoſophy, a further elucidation of a poſition of Jacobis, but without any reference to that profound thinker, viz. "That the laſt ſtep in philoſophy is the firſt towards non-philoſophy and faith."—The Kantian philoſophy, ſays this author, was ſuſpended betwixt finite and infinite. Schelling ſolved all the oppoſite principles and poſitions, ſuch as I and Not I, Neceſſity and Free Will, Ideality and Reality, Form and Being, &c. &c. and fixed the higheſt point of the ſpeculation in the Eternity of Rea-

son itself." Thus says the author; and then holds forth another power above reason itself.

At the same time other philosophers and metaphysicians were busily employed in producing new systems, or in elucidating and bringing them to perfection. BOUTERWECK, of Göttingen, defended, in a new "Museum," the system he had sketched out in his "Apodiktik," and entered upon a farther display of a part thereof in his "Anleitung zur Philosophie der Naturwissenschaft,"—Introduction to the Philosophy of Physics; relative to which he totally differs from Schelling's system, with which he did not become acquainted till at a later period. Besides REINHOLD, the anonymous author of "Briefe über Wahrheit, &c."—Letters on Truth, God, Organism, and Immortality, stood forth as the champion of Bardili's system. KRUG, now of Frankfort on the Oder, displayed and detailed, in a work entitled "Fundamental Philosophie," his system in opposition to transcendental idealism. KERN, a very young philosopher, who had in the preceding year introduced himself to the notice of the public by his "Programm zur Philosophie," brought forth a system of fundamental philosophy, arising out of and reverting to experience. In this publication, which is called a "Gnosologie," the late sects of philosophers, and especially their leaders, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling, with the exception of only Herder, are lashed with the most unmerciful severity. SCHLEIERMACHER, of Berlin, a disciple of the newest school, applied the critical philosophy to all the preceding systems of mineralogy;—and a quite new "Gravitationsgesetz für die moralische Welt,"—Law of Gravitation for the Moral World, came forth from the pen of Professor BUCHHOLZ, of Berlin, a declared enemy of the idealists, who rests the whole development of the human race upon the antagonism of two opposite instincts; one of which leads to hatred, and the other to love, *i.e.* the destructive instinct of self-preservation, and the preservative sexual or social instinct.

To supply the wants of very opposite classes of readers, philosophers by profession, amateurs, and beginners, Professor LOSSIUS of Erfurt wrote a new "Philosophisches Allgemeines Reallexicon,"—General Philosophical Dictionary, which, though on the one hand it be defective in some points, and on the other contains several superfluous articles, may prove a very useful work.

Nor was the History of Philosophy neglected. Whilst Professor TENNEMANN, of Jena, continued his "History of Ancient," and BUHLE, of Göttingen, that of "Modern Philosophy," a prize-question of the latter of these universities gave rise to a well written work, entitled "Historia Doctrinæ Græcorum atque Romanorum Philosophorum de Statu Animarum post Mortem; and SIMON published "Historisch-Kritische Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und Fortgang des Völkerglaubens an das Daseyn und die Unsterblichkeit der Seele, &c."—Historico-Critical Researches relative to the Origin and Progress of the Belief of various Nations in the Existence and Immortality of the Soul.—Baron EBERSTEIN, already advantageously known to the literary world by his works on the "Progress of Metaphysics in Modern Times," and on the "Nature of the Logic and Metaphysicks of the pure Peripatecians," furnished a "Natürliche Theologie der Scholastiker,"—Natural Theology of the Schoolmen; which, in the opinion of the enemies of the newest philosophy, is a useful little work for our scholastical times, being well calculated for the purpose of shewing to the young students, that many of the things and doctrines which they with such astonishment and profound veneration daily hear promulgated from the professional chairs, or through the medium of the press, are far from being so new as is pretended. ENGEL, of Mentz, in his "Versuche in der scientifischen und populairen Philosophie,"—Scientific and Popular Essays on Philosophical Subjects—treats in a very instructive manner of genius, study and the indispensableness of metaphysics in the concatenation of the sciences, on various disputes of ancient and modern philosophers, on the scientific study of ethics, and similar subjects.—This Engel must be distinguished from the lately deceased author of the same name, to whose "Philosoph für die Welt,"—Philosopher for the World, an anonymous writer has added a fourth volume; which, though not equal to the former volumes by Engel and his friends, will be found not

unworthy

unworthy of perusal. There were likewise several works deserving of notice, in which the principles of philosophy are applied to the improvement of the science of

EDUCATION.

The great KANT himself, WAGNER, and several others, who treated philosophically of education, condescended even to give instructions relative to the teaching children to read. The work entitled, "F. KANT über Pedagogik," edited by Dr. RINK, is a collection of Kant's Opinions on Education, founded on his system, and applied in considerable detail both to discipline and instruction. WAGNER's "Philosophie der Erziehungskunst"—Philosophy of Education, comprehends the whole of the life of man, following him, with the penetrating eye of natural philosophers, from the first moments of his existence through all the relations of life.—JOHANNSEN's Treatise "über das Bedürfniss und die Möglichkeit einer Wissenschaft der Pædagogik"—on the Want and the Possibility of a Science of Pædagogics—is drawn up according to the ideas of Fichte. The same subject has been treated with greater freedom from the prevailing rage for systematising, by Professor WEISS, of Leipzig, in the "Beyträge zur Erziehungskunst"—Contributions towards the Art of Education, published by him conjointly with TILLICH.

The latter gentleman (a disciple of OLIVIER, of Dessau, author of an esteemed Elementary Book for teaching the Rudiments of Knowledge) and JOHANNSEN, analyzed and examined the principles of PESTALOZZI, known by several former works, and by the practical application of a new original method of instruction, at his school in Burgdorf, in Switzerland, and who has now in several elementary works further developed his plan, which comprehends language, figure, and numbers, as being the first rudiments of human knowledge. SOYAUX, who had visited Pestalozzi's Institute in Switzerland, and several other authors, wrote Treatises on this new Method of Teaching.

OLIVIER's "Mode of Learning to Read with Ease and Dispatch," in like manner excited considerable attention: the king of Prussia gave a reward to the inventor, but did not, as had been expected, order his method to be introduced in the schools of his dominions. This was done, however, elsewhere; as we learn from several publications. PÖHLMANN and STEPHANI likewise communicated similar methods for facilitating the teaching of the first rudiments of knowledge.

As for the numerous Publications for the Use of Children and young people, we shall notice only the following, as being distinguished by superior merit, viz. those of the Provost and Teachers of the Institute at Snepfenthal, in the Duchy of Gotha, SALZMANN, GUTSMUTH, GLATZ, &c.; of some school-masters in Saxony, such as DOLZ and ENGELHARD; of the late Mr. THIERKE, whose papers are now preparing for the press by some of his friends; and lastly of FUNKE, VIETH, &c. of Dessau, where Basedow was formerly employed in effecting a reform of the schools.

The influence of the newest schools of philosophy and metaphysics was likewise very perceptible in many other departments of science. We shall not, however, take our retrospect from this point of observation; but for the sake of variety strike into another path, and, without making these attempts to found all parts of knowledge on fixed principles, the principal objects of our attention, only point them out to our readers as an occasion may present itself.

THEOLOGY.

In Biblical Criticism there was again a most productive harvest: besides small Treatises, Inaugural Dissertations, and several Journals and Collections, a great number of separate works made their appearance. We shall first take notice of new editions of two very different editions of the New Testament. That of GRIESBACH, which is well-known to biblical scholars, even out of Germany, was reprinted in a most splendid manner by Göschen of Leipzig, the Didot of Germany, with his new-invented Greek types; whilst on the other hand, MATTHÆI of Wittenberg, in the second edition of his "Novum Testamentum Græcum ad Cod. Mosq." again vomits forth against that eminent critic and Semler a great variety of the most energetic terms of abuse furnished by the German, Latin, and Greek languages, and takes infinite pains to depreciate their opinions relative to the distinguishing certain very ancient recensions of the text.—BIRCH, of Copenhagen, gave us, as an appendix to his edition of the New Testament, a "Codex apocryphus Novi Testamenti."—Of PAULUS's valuable "Commentar über das N. T." Com-

—Commentary on the New Testament, a fourth volume made its appearance. —CONZ, a tasteful philologist and poet, published " Morgenländische Apologen, oder die Lehrweisheit Jesu in Parabeln and Sentenzen,"—Oriental Apologues; or, The Wisdom of Jesus in Parables and Proverbs; with an Appendix, containing a Dissertation on Parables, and Contributions towards an Oriental Anthology.—The anonymous author of a " Biblische Theologie des neuen Testaments,"—Biblical Theology of the New Testament, gave us as a companion thereto the following works: " Reine Auffassung des Urchristenthums in den Paulinischen Briefen"—or, A View of Primitive Christianity, as exhibited in the Epistles of the Apostle Paul;—moreover, a " Ausführliche Erklärung der sämmtlichen Weissagungen des Neuen Testaments,"—Full Explanation of all the Prophecies of the New Testament; —and, a " Sammlung Abweichender Vorstellungen der Neu-Testamentalischen Schriftsteller über einen und denselben Gegenstand"—Collection of Passages, in which the Evangelists have given different Representations of the same Object. In this last-mentioned work it is far from being the author's aim to reduce these dissonances to harmony; and indeed none of his writings can be classed among the apologies for the Scriptures. On the other hand, the " Monogrammata Hermeneutices Libr. N. T." by BECK, the learned philologist of Leipzig, is distinguished by prudent criticism.

Whilst Rosenmüller continued to gratify the biblical scholars of Germany, by continuing his German translation of Marsh's Notes and Additions to Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament; EICHHORN, Michaelis's successor at the University of Göttingen, published a third edition of his " Einleitung ins alte Testament"—Introduction to the Old Testament, without, however, any material alteration in opinion and principles.

Of the " National Songs of the Hebrews," i.e. such poems as were written on purpose to be sung, some (viz. Exod. xv. 2 Sam. i. 19—27; Isaiah xiv. 4—23; Ps. cxxxvii.) have been translated and illustrated by Professor JUSTI of Marburg, who had before deserved well of biblical literature, by esteemed translations of, and commentaries on, several poetical books of the Old Testament.

The veteran Velthusen of STADE gave us " Des Propheten Jesaias perspectivische Zeitgemælde,"—The Prophet Isaiah's perspective Picture of the Times; being a free version, in various kinds of metre, of select passages from the second division of his prophecies. The whole of another prophet was illustrated by GOLDHORN, a young divine of Leipzig, in his valuable " Excursen zum Buche Jonas;" or, Remarks on the Book of Jonah; in which this narrative is supposed to have gradually arisen out of a long-continued tradition, as Eichhorn had before conjectured; in Goldhorn's work, however, it is considered in a new point of view. The no less diligent than learned and liberal Professor BAUER, of Altdorf, completed (in the second volume) his " Hebräische Mythologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments"—Hebrew Mythology of the Old and New Testaments: a work which, together with several others, will furnish fresh materials for such a one as is now publishing by Mr. Meyer, of Göttingen, viz. " Geschichte der Schrifterklärung;"—or, History of Biblical Criticism, &c.

A new Magazine for Biblical Literature was begun by the Rev. Mr. SCHERER, an active clergyman in Hesse-Darmstadt, where theology is at present cultivated with considerable ardour. The same SCHERER published several popular works on the History of Religion; and whilst SCHMID, of Giessen continued his " Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte,"—Compendium of of Church History, VATER, who had given in a German dress the substance of the late Dr. Geddes's biblical works, furnished excellent Synchronic Tables of Ecclesiastical History.

Of the works treating of particular parts of Ecclesiastical History, the most important was the " Geschichte der Entstehung und Ausbildung der Christlichen Gesellschaft's-Verfasung im römischen Staate"—History of the Origin and gradual Formation of the Constitution of the Christian Church in the Roman Empire; by the Professor PLANK, a gentleman distinguished by his liberal way of thinking, and an intimate knowledge of his subject.

For the friends of the propagation of the Gospel, which is now encouraged with renewed ardour by a certain party in Germany, as well as in England and Holland, a clergyman of the name of BRAKE

BRAKE published a Collection of Historical Memoirs relative to the Missionary Expeditions, &c. in England, Holland, and Germany, principally translated from the English and German. To the same party RISLER's "Erzählungen aus der alten und neuen Geschichte der Brüderkirche;" or, Edifying Selections from the History of the Moravian Brethren, will be a very acceptable present.

Among the latest ecclesiastical occurrences, for the recording of which Abbot HENKE continues his Annals, several important changes in the Roman Catholic church excited general attention.—On and against the Concordat betwixt Bonaparte and the Pope, which will probably soon be followed by a similar agreement with the States of Germany, several publications still made their appearance, which point out its tendency, and how little its spirit harmonizes with the enlightened sentiments of the present age.

We were much concerned to find it but too well proved in LECLERC's "Enthüllten Trappisten"—Unmasked La-Trappists, that this misanthrophic order of monks is gaining ground; and equally disagreeable were the reports relative to the re-establishment of the Order of Jesuits, whose History, published some years ago by WOLF of Leipzig, in several volumes, and in which a no very flattering picture of these fathers is exhibited, has met with such approbation that a new and improved edition made its appearance.—On the other hand, the victorious contest of the enlightened patriots of Bavaria against the monks and their friends cannot fail to give satisfaction. It is only to be lamented, that the men of enlightened minds in Bavaria and some other provinces of Germany must be considered as only exceptions of the general rule, and that a very great majority there, as well as elsewhere, are are so deeply immersed in bigotry and superstition, that no success can be expected from some late attempts that have again been made to bring about an union between Catholics and Protestants, or even a nearer approximation and assimilation, such as has been proposed by Professor SCHLEGEL of Greifswald. Much easier, on the other hand, might it now be to effect a coalition betwixt the two chief parties into which the Protestants of Germany are divided; if, besides the prejudices of the common people, disputes about the possession of church-estates and other extraneous circumstances, rather than differences about dogmatical points, did not stand in the way of this desirable event; as, for instance, lately was the case at Bremen. Of the works on this subject we shall only notice that of the above-mentioned Mr. Plank, "über die Trennung und Wiedervereinigung der getrennten Christlichen Haupt-parteyen, &c."—On the Separation and Re-union of the principal Christian Sects, with an Historical View of the Circumstances which gave Rise to the Separation of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany, and of the attempts that have been made to reunite them; in which work the author lays down some excellent rules, drawn from history, for gradually paving the way for the accomplishment of this difficult enterprize: and that entitled "Gedanken über ein Kirchenverein," by BRAUER, President of the Ecclesiastical Council in Baden, where this union of the various religious parties is now promoted by the government.

In other respects, as we have already observed above, with respect to a majority of the teachers, no obstacle seems to stand in the way of this coalition. The German public have long been accustomed to make little or no distinction betwixt the writings of Lutheran and Calvinist divines, on dogmatics or morality: except in as far as the authors were or were not partizans of the new philosophy, the influence of which is now particularly visible in the manner of treating of these two latter divisions of theological science, which during the last year had been cultivated with zealous emulation.

Whilst ECKERMANN, of Kiel, continued his "Handbuch für das gelehrte und systematische Studium der Christlichen Glaubenslehre,"—Compendium for the Scientific and Systematic Study of Christian Dogmatics, the fourth and concluding volume of which was now published; and RULLMANN, of Rinteln, continued his "Christliche Religionslehre"—Christian Doctrine"; AMMON, of Göttingen, and the above-mentioned Bauer, of Altdorf, favoured us likewise with Compendiums of Dogmatics in the Latin language: the latter, a "Breviarium Theologiæ Biblicæ;" and the former, a "Summa Theologiæ Christianæ," which differs from his "Entwurf einer wiss. nt. prakt. Theol."

or,

—or, Sketch of a scientifico-practical System of Theology, (published in 1797, and founded upon the rationalism of Revelation) by exhibiting the principles of dogmatic theology as the doctrines of a positive religion.

Still more visible, however, was the influence of the new philosophy in the mode of treating of morality.—Professor VOGEL, of Altdorf, indeed, in his "Lehrbuch der Christlichen Moral," makes sound human reason the first principle in morality, as well as in philosophy in general; but agrees in most of the essential points with Kant: as does likewise Professor LANGE, of Rostock, who in his Ethicks, which forms a part of his Complete Body of Divinity, stands forth as the champion of the principle of pure and strict morality; and, though he attacks some of the principles of Kant, yet he on the whole adopts his system. BAUER, the colleague of Vogel, of Altdorf, began two works, in which he treats of the morality of the Old and New Testament in a chronological point of view. —Among the writings of the Catholics, the Moral Theology of MUTSCHELLE, who adopts the principles of Kant, is particularly deserving of notice.

The Tübingen professors continued their Magazine for Dogmatics and Morality, which we noticed in a former Retrospect.——The History of both sciences was likewise diligently cultivated.—Of the first volume of MUNSCHER's (of Marburg) "Handbuch der Christlichen Dogmengeschichte"——Compendious History of Christian Dogmas, an improved edition was published; and likewise a Translation (from the Danish) of Münter's "Handbuch der ältesten Christlichen Dogmengeschichte—Manual of the earliest History of the Christian Dogmas, with valuable additions by the author.—In answer to a prize-question proposed by the University of Göttingen, the learned and diligent M. HORN, published a "Narratio pragmatica Conversionum quas Theologia moralis sec. 18. experta est apud Luther. Reform. Cathol. atque Sect. Christ. Minores.

The two last fairs again produced a very abundant supply of sermons and other edifying works; we shall only notice the following as being of superior merit: COLLINS's "Amtsvortræge"—Sermons on various occasions: —ORELL's "Canzelvortræge"—Pulpit Discourses, consisting principally of sermons preached on various occasions in Switzerland, since the year 1798, and abounding with Declamations against the Democratical Party:——PISCHON's "Predigten"; or, Sermons preached before the King and Queen of Prussia:—The Sermons of Münscrhe and Schuderoff, &c. Besides these, there appeared again a great number of outlines and skeletons of sermons, and other auxiliary books for facilitating the sacerdotal business in general, such as Löffler's New Magazine, or particular parts of it, as, for instance, catechisms, liturgies, and the like.—A work entitled "Shriftliche Gottesverehrung und Kirchliche Reformen"—Scriptural Liturgy and Church Reforms, by the Rev. Mr. JENISCH, of Berlin, caused a considerable sensation there, and provoked several replies. The "Liturgisches Versuch, &c."—Lithurgic Essay, or German Ritual for Catholic Churches, by BUSCH, does great honour to its author; but we doubt whether he will easily persuade those to adopt it for whom it was written.—GRÆFFE, of Göttingen, author of several esteemed Catechetical works, has acquired additional claims to the gratitude of the Clerical order, by his "Pastoraltheologie in ihrem ganzen Umfange"; or, Complete Course of Pastoral Theology: and NIEMEYER, of Halle, by the new edition of his "Briefe an Christliche Religionslehrer"—Letters to the Teachers of the Christian Religion; and by his "Grundriss der unmittelbaren Vorbereitungs-wissenschaften zur Führung des Christlichen Predigtamtes"—being a sketch of the preparatory studies necessary to qualify a Christian pastor for the proper discharge of the duties of his office.—Besides the above-noticed journals of MUNSCHER and SCHUDEROFF, the "Allgemeine praklische Bibliothek fur Prediger und Schulmänner," edited by WÆCHTER and CLEYMANN, two protestant Clergymen in Vienna, furnished instruction and advice both for pastors and schoolmasters.

A "Geschichte der Praktischen Theologie"—History of Practical Theology, has been begun by AMMON, of Göttingen; the first volume contains the History of Homileticks from the time of Huss to that of Luther. —HEERWAGEN continued, in a fourth volume, his "Literaturgeschichte Christlicher Lieder und Gedichte neuer Zeiten"—Literary History of Christian Hymns

Hymns and other sacred Poems, in Modern Times. FUHRMANN, a Lutheran clergyman, published the first volume of an "Anleitung zur Kenntniss der dem Katholischen Theologen wesentlich-nothwendigen und geprüft-nützlichen Bucher"—Introduction to the Knowledge of such Books of tried Usefulness as are indispensably necessary to Catholic Divines.

Fragments and extracts of distinguished merit, from theological works of every kind, are given as contributions towards a pragmatical knowledge of the progress of theological science, in the "Theolog" edited by BELLERMANN, now director of the chief gymnasium, in Berlin.

Several journals, whose contents are of a more general description, have likewise been continued, or begun. In the Protestant part of Germany, Abbot HENKE, of Helmstädt, substituted in the place of the Magazine hitherto published by him, a "Museum für Religions-wissenschaft in ihrem ganzen Umfange;" or, a Museum for every Branch of Theology. SCHMIDT, a Protestant clergyman in Leiningen, began a "Repertorium für die Literatur der Bible," &c.—Repertory for the Literary History of the Bible, the Philosophy of Religion, Ecclesiastical History, &c. AUGUSTI, GUBLER, THIESS, and WACHTER, continued their well known Journals; and, besides the old established Journal for Preachers, of which more than forty volumes have already been published, a new "Prediger Journal" made its appearance for the use of the clergy of Saxony, in particular.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Civil Law, a science which, though never entirely neglected, is seldom handled by men of philosophic views, has been treated of in a masterly manner by three writers, whose works are calculated to attract the attention of those even who are not lawyers by profession.—FEUERBACH (formerly of Jena and Kiel) published "Civilistische Versuche"—or, Essays on Civil Law, one of which, on Juridical Criticism, is directed against THIBAUT; and, another on "Servitus Luminum," provoked several replies. THIBAUT (formerly of Kiel, now of Jena) advantageously known before by some volumes of Juristical Essays, brought forth, in conformity to ideas announced in some of his prior publications, "A System des Pandectenrechts"—System of Civil Law, which will probably supplant the established lecture-books at several of the German universities.

SAVIGNY treated "Das Recht des Besitzes;" or, the Law of Possession, in so comprehensive a manner, and considered the subject in so many new and luminous points of view, that his work may be recommended as necessary to every civilian, who wishes to attain a perfect knowledge of his profession.

Several Treatises likewise were published on separate parts of Roman and of the Common Law of Germany; and some other Lawyers elucidated the laws, and mode of conducting processes in single provinces. In some instances their attention was directed to these subjects by government. The Elector of Saxony, for instance, in whose dominions the tedious and irregular mode of conducting processes had been long loudly complained of, caused an "Entwurf zu einer neuen Gerichtsordnung;" or, Sketch of a new Mode of regulating Courts of Justice, to be published. In Prussia, a new Criminal Code is preparing, towards which a Work by M. VON ARNIM, one of the king's ministers, may be considered as an important contribution.

Professor KLEINSCHROD, of the University of Würzburg, has published an "Entwurf eines peinlichen Gesetzbuchs"—Sketch of a Criminal Code for Bavaria, which has been criticised, and represented as insufficient by SCHMIDT, FEUERBACH, and others. The proposal for the introduction of this reform of the Criminal Law gave rise to several works on that subject. LIPOWSKI, of Munich, gave us a History of Criminal Jurisprudence in Bavaria; and STURZER (of the University of Landshut) a Treatise on the State of Criminal Law, &c. in Germany at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century.

Indeed so much interest does the German public take in the discussion of Criminal Jurisprudence, which is now cultivated by many men of eminent talents, that not only is the "Archive of Criminal Law," by KLEIN, KLEINSCHROD, and KONOPACK, continued without interruption, but another Magazine for Criminal Jurisprudence,

prudence, entitled "Archiv des Cr. Rechts," has been begun by FEUERBACH, GROLMANN, and ALMENDINGEN. That theſe colleagues and co-editors, however, are not agreed about all the fundamental principles of their ſcience, has already been remarked in our laſt Retroſpect; and a further proof of it is to be found in ALMENDINGEN'S "Unterſuchungen über die Natur und das Princip der bürglichen Sträflichkeit," &c.—Inquiries relative to the Nature and Principle of Criminality in Civil Society, and of the Proportion of which Puniſhments ought to bear to Crimes, in which he attacks ſome of the opinions of Grolmann, Kleinſchrod, Klein, and Feuerbach.

The changes that took place in the Germanic Empire, in conſequence of the Peace of Luneville and the Plan of Indemnification, likewiſe gave riſe to a number of publications, which called for a reform of the public law of the Empire. A new "Lehrbuch des Deutſchen Slaatsrechts"—Compendium of the Public Law of Germany, with a view to theſe changes, was written by Profeſſor LEIST, of Gottingen, who excludes therefrom all philoſophical and hiſtorical diſcuſſions. HARTLEBEN (of the Univerſity of Wirzburg) accompanied his work, "Ueber die Deutſche Staatsverfaſſung nach vollbrachten Entſchædigungs Syſteme;" or, On the Conſtitution of Germany after the Execution of the Plan of Indemnifications, with Hints for rendering it more perfect. KLÜBER, Profeſſor at Erlangen, and RÖSSIG, of Leipzig, publiſhed Treatiſes on the new Electors; and the latter likewiſe gave us "Eine Deutſche Reichskunde," &c.; or, Outlines of the Germanic Conſtitution, as ſettled in conſequence of the Peace of Luneville.

Of the practical labours and deciſions of ſuch profeſſors as act likewiſe as judges, the moſt deſerving of notice are thoſe publiſhed by EICHMANN, of Altenburg; and GÖNNER, Profeſſor at Landſhut, who has likewiſe finiſhed, in four volumes, his valuable "Handbuch des Deutſchen gemeinen Proceſſes," being a Compendious Treatiſe of the Manner of conducting Proceſſes according to the Common Law of Germany.—A Magazine appropriated entirely to the elucidation of this ſubject, was likewiſe begun in 1802, by Profeſſors WALCH and MARTIN, at Göttingen, which is ſtill continued.

MEDICINE.

The irreconcilable diviſions among the phyſicians who are called Brunonians, become daily more ſtrikingly manifeſt. The pure theory of BROWN, as it was taught by WEIKARD, has now very few partizans: more adhered to the theory as it was corrected and gradually limited by J. FRANK, HORN, VON HOVEN, and others, according to principles founded on experience. Another party defended it as modified by combination with a chemical view of organization; as, for inſtance, RÖSCHLAUB, who connected theſe with the neweſt theory of Schelling. How important a part the theory of Excitability, more or leſs modified, acted in Phyſiology, Pathology, and Therapy, is ſufficiently apparent from the titles only of many of the Medical works publiſhed laſt year. I. FRANK gave a ſecond and entirely re-modelled edition of his "Erläuterungen der Erregungs Theorie"—Elucidations of the Theory of Excitability, and a "Grundriſs der Pathologie, nach den Geſetzen der Erregungs Theorie"—Outlines of Pathology, according to the Brunonian Theory of Excitability. HORN continued his "Archiv für mediciniſche Erfahrung"—Archive for Medical Experience. VON HOVEN has endeavoured to ſhew, in his Treatiſe on the "Vorzüge der Browſchen Praxis vor der Nicht-Brownſchen," that the Brunonian excels the non-Brunonian Practice of Medicine. RÖSCHLAUB continued his well known Magazine; and, in conjunction with OEGGL, began another periodical work, "Hygeia," for the diffuſion of medical knowledge. —Among thoſe of the Schellingian ſchool who attacked him, KILIAN, formerly of Jena, but now Profeſſor at the Univerſity of Bamberg, particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a work entitled "Differenz der ächten und unächten Erregungs Theorie: he ſhewed that the theories of Brown and Röſchlaub contained many errors, and did not ſufficiently account for all medical phenomena; and then, in his "Entwurf eines Syſtems der geſammten Medicin"—Outlines of a Syſtem of Medicine, teaches a quite new doctrine, founded on the principles of the Schellingian philoſophy; againſt which ſyſtem

system, however, Röschlaub and other Brownists will have much to object.

Many other medical works by GUTFELD, MÜLLER, HOCHHEIMER, SCHMID, JAHN, WEISS, OBERREICH, &c. but which we have not room particularly to notice, bear upon their very titles the stamp of Brunonianism; and their authors defend the theory of Brown with greater or less modifications.

Agreeably to the long established propensity to deny to all new inventions the merit of originality, and to search for traces and hints thereof in ancient works, SCHERER, of Vienna, in a work, entitled "Beweis dass Mayow," &c. endeavours to prove that Mayow and Pechlin (Professors at the University of Kiel, in the latter half of the seventeenth century) had laid the foundation of the new theory of living organism. Another SCHERER (now Professor at the Russian University of Dorpat) had before pointed out in Mayow's Works, traces of the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry.

After this enumeration of the works relative to the new theories of medicine in general, we have still to notice several on separate parts of medical science, on which these theories have had little or no influence.

Some years have elapsed since the attention of the curious was excited by the singular cranioscopical system of Dr. GALL, of Vienna, who considers the skull as an organ indicating the powers, capabilities and properties of the mind, and accordingly pretends to point out from the conformation of its various part, the character of the individual to which it belongs. Dr. Gall has not not yet published any thing himself on this subject: one of his auditors, however, Professor FRORIEP, of Jena, as we mentioned in a former Retrospect, had given an account of his Cranioscopical Lectures in a small work, which has passed through several editions; and last year, similar accounts were published by HAGEDORN, LEUNE, MARTENS, and WALTHER. Even the most incredulous of Gall's opponents, will at least allow this to be an interesting digression in physiology and anatomy.

To the students of this latter branch of medical science, the completion of LODER's Anatomical Figures will be a most agreeable piece of intelligence.

Of the practical medical works, the most numerous class, again, were those which treated of Vaccine Inoculation, and of the application of Galvanism to the cure of diseases.' Of the former, however, we do not meet with any worthy of particular notice, and of the latter we shall have occasion to speak under another head.

Of the other publications on particular parts of the healing art, the "Rhapsodien über die Anwendung der Physischen Kur-Methode auf Geistesverrüttungen"—On the Application of the Physical Method to the Cure of Mental Derangement, by the celebrated physiologist, Professor REIL, of Halle, deserves to be carefully studied by every person who has the charge of lunatics.

Of the works on Surgery we have only to notice WEISS's "Vorlesungen über Chirurgie nach Brownschen Grundsätzen"—Lectures on Surgery, according to the Principles of Brown; the continuations ARNEMANN and EBERMAIER's Lecture-Books, and of the former's Magazine.

More abundant was the supply of works on midwifery. — ELIAS VON SIEBOLD produced, besides a small Treatise, "Ueber Praktischen Unterricht in der Entbindungskunst"—On Practical Instruction in Midwifery, a "Theoretisch-Praktische Entbindungskunde zum Gebrauche seiner Vorlesungen"—Theoretico-practical Treatise on Midwifery, which contains, besides many other observations, a description of a new Parturition Stool invented by him, and which seems to be preferable to those hitherto in use. He likewise began a periodical work, entitled "Lucina," for the improvement of the obstetric art. HERDER, of Weimar, gave us "Beyträge zur Erweiterung derGeburtshülfe"—Contributions towards the Improvement of Midwifery, which contains many interesting observations.—STEIN, lately of Cassel, but now successor to his celebrated uncle at Marpurg, has begun to publish "Geburtshülfliche Abhandlungen;" the first number of which contains a Treatise on the Cæsarean Operation, in which, instead of the hiherto usual mode, he recommends an incision from the short ribs of the one side, through the *linea alba* to the *os pubis* on the other.—WIEDEMANN, of Brunswick, author of a book of Instruction for Midwives, gave us some not very favourable accounts of the lying-in hospitals

hospitals in Paris, and describes some uncommon cases which there came under his observation.—JOSEPHI, of Rostock, wrote "Ueber die Schwangerschaft ausserhalb der Gebährmutter," &c.—On Impregnations out of the Matrix, and a very remarkable Case of an impregnated Bladder.

Besides several local descriptions of the baths and mineral springs in Germany, there appeared a "Balneotechnik," by SCHREGER, of Erlangen, giving excellent directions, founded on the new chemistry, for the preparation of artificial baths.

TROMMSDORF, of Erfurt, published a Table of Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. This eminent chemist and pharmacist likewise gave, besides a continuation of his Journal, a second edition of his "Lehrbuch der Pharmaceutischen Chemie"—Manual of Pharmaceutical Chemistry; and an "Apothekerschule"—or, Tables containing Instructions for Apothecaries.

Several physicians likewise wrote upon medical police, and of the evidence required in many cases to be given by surgeons and physicians in courts of justice. The work on this subject by METZGER, of Königsberg, contains much excellent advice and instruction, but mixed with some paradoxes; as, for instance, where he speaks against the usefulness of hospitals, fever-houses, and similar institutions for the cure of the sick.

LODER, now Professor at the University of Halle, continued his Journal for Juristical Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, to which many interesting contributions continue to be sent, especially by the physicians and surgeons of the Prussian army, who there give an account of such remarkable cases as occur in the course of their practice.—In Bavaria and Suabia several surgeons and physicians have formed themselves into a society for the same purpose.

The journals published by HUFELAND and others, as, for instance, the "Journal der Erfindungen," &c.—Journal of Invention, Theories, &c. were continued.—AUGUSTIN, of Berlin, began another upon the same plan, entitled "Æsculap"—or Aesculapius, a Journal for the History of Criticism and Theory in the Science of Medicine, &c.; and STERNBERG, of Goslar, a new "Literaturzeitung für die Medicin und Chirurgie," in which, as likewise in HARTENKEIL's "Salzburg. Med. Chir. Zeitung," a review is given of medical works and literature.

Nor was the general and more ancient history and literature of medicine neglected. Besides the learned SPRENGEL, of Halle, who published the fifth volume of his "Pragmatical History of Medicine," we have here to notice two physicians of Vienna:—DEWEZ translated "Aretæus on the Cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases; and UEBERLACHER, who gave us a very learned treatise, in which he endeavours to shew, that there is no foundation for the opinion of those who assert that the first descriptions of the small-pox and measles are to be found in the writings of the Arabian physicians.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

We have already observed in the last section of our Retrospect, that Galvanism continued to occupy the attention of several physicians and natural philosophers. The "Journals of Physical Science," edited by GILBERT, VOIGT, and others, still furnished contributions towards its improvement. WEBER, of Landshut, continued his Galvanic Journal; and several other separate treatises appeared on that subject, and on electricity. HEIDMANN, of Vienna, gave a "Vollständige auf Versuche und Vernunftschlüsse gegründete Theorie der Elektricität,"—A Theory of Electricity, founded upon Experiment and Reasoning; SAXTORPH, of Copenhagen, an "Electricitätslehre,"—Theory of Electricity; SCHMIDT, a Silesian naturalist, thought that his treatise on "das Zitterstoff und seine Wirkungen in der Natur,"—On the Galvanic Fluid and its Effects, would entitle him to the prize proposed by Bonaparte; and his countryman, GRUNDMANN, illustrated the "Eigenschaften und Wirkungen der Animalischen Elektricität,"—The Properties and Effects of Animal Electricity—in such a manner as thereby to account for the symptoms of canine madness, and to point out what he thinks would be the most effectual cure for it. The above-mentioned TROMMSDORF has written a "Geschichte des Galvanismus und der Galvanischen Elektricität, besonders in chemischer Hinsicht,"—History of Galvanism and Galvanic Electricity, especially in a Chemical Point of View.—W. PFAFF published a "Darstellung des Galvanismus,"—View of Galvanism; NEUFFER, an "Anleitung zum Aufbau der Galvanischen Säule, &c."—Intro-

&c."—Introduction to the best Mode of forming the Galvanic Pile, and the application thereof to the Cure of various Diseases." MARTENS gave us an "Abbildung und Beschreibung einer bequemen in der Rocktasche tragbaren Voltaischen Säule,"—being a Description and Plate of a very convenient portable Voltaic Pile, and Instructions for applying Galvanism to the Cure of Diseases. A Count STERNBERG described "Galvanische Versuche in mehrern Krankherien,"—Trials of Galvanism in the Cure of many Diseases, especially Hardness of Hearing and Deafness. Most of these trials were attended with the desired success. But on the contrary, ESCHKE, director of an institute for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, gave "an Account of Galvanic Experiments on some of his Pupils," which proved abortive from the improper Mode of conducting them. Besides these original works, there appeared a translation by NASSE, of "Volta's Writings on Electricity and Galvanism; and a knowledge of all new discoveries and experiments on Galvanism and other parts of physics made in France, Italy, &c. was quickly communicated through the medium of the Journals of Pfaff and others. T. BERNOUILLI furnished an instructive collection "on the Luminous appearance of the Sea;" CRELL continued his valuable "Annals of Chemistry;" and SCHERER his "Chemical Journal;" and whilst TROMMSDORFF's "Bibliothek" went on without interruption, a new "Allgemeines Journal der Chemie,"—General Journal of Chemistry, was announced, which will be enriched by contributions from KLAPROTH, HERMBSTÄDT, SCHERER, RICHTER, and GEHLER.

TROMMSDORFF again inserted a Sketch of "the newest History of Chemistry, in his Pocket-book for Physicians, Chemists, and Pharmacists;" and GÖTTLING continues to collect the latest discoveries, new-invented instruments, &c. in his "Pocket-book for Chemists and Apothecaries."

An anonymous author furnished a valuable contribution towards the history of physics, entitled a short "Leitfaden in die Kosmologie und Physik der Alten,"—Clue to the Cosmology and Physicks of the Ancients, from a Latin original, and dedicated to Kant, De Luc, and Reimarer. The last-mentioned of these eminent philosophers, who has deserved so well of physical science, wrote a work "Ueber die Bildung des Erdballs, &c."—On the Structure of the Globe, and particularly on the Theory of De Luc.

Among the cultivators of geognosy we think BRUNNER, in particular, worthy of notice. In his very useful "Handbuch der Gebirskgunde" the mountains are not, as by preceding naturalists, divided into primitive, alluvious and volcanic, but, according to their external characters, into mixed, unmixed, composites, &c. A new "Handbuch der Mineralogie,"—Compendium of Mineralogy, in which the system of Werner is followed, was published by Professor LUDWIG, of Leipzig. The second edition of the "Anfangsgründe der Mineralogie," by LUCKOW, of Heidelberg, has been enriched with all the latest discoveries in Mineralogy, so that it may be considered as a quite new and highly useful work.—The translation of HAUY's "Mineralogie," by the celebrated KARSTEN, Member of the Board of Mines at Berlin, could not fail to excite new ardour for the study of Crystallography, which had been early studied in Germany; and, therefore, HAUSMANN's "Krystallographische Beyträge,"—Crystallographisc Contributions made their appearance at a very propitious time.

For the students of botany two professors, Bernhardi and Schrank, furnished new "Books of Instruction;" that of the latter is to consist of several volumes. HOFFMANN, of Göttingen, published a third year of his useful "German Flora," and an improved edition of the first year. STURM and SKUHR likewise continued their "German Floras." GRINDEL gave us a "Botanisches Taschenbuch,"—or Botanical Pocket-book for Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia—WALDSTEIN and KITAIBEL continued their "Flora Hungarica." JACQUIN, of Vienna, and WILDENOW, of Berlin, began likewise to publish Descriptions, in the Latin language, of the Botanic Gardens in these two chief cities of Germany. PERSOON, of Göttingen, furnished some faithful "Delineations of Fungi," accompanied with a Latin text; and WULFEN, an accurate observer, "Cryptogama Aquatica."—"An Account of the *Conferva* of Great Britain," was given by Messrs. WEBER and MERE, who in this work took Dilling for their guide.—PLANK's "Icones Plant. Med." have advanced as far as the seventh *centuria*, and the "Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Botanik," Manual of Pharmaceutical Botany, to the twelfth. HOPPE, of Ratisbon, continued his "Botanical Pocket-book

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book for 1803." This gentleman was likewise one of the most active members of the Botanical Society at Ratisbon, which since the year 1802, has published an "Allgemeine Botanische Bibliothek," General Botanical Library.—SCHRADER's "Botanical Journal" is likewise proceeding without interruption.

Towards the improvement of ZOOLOGY, many excellent Contributions continued to be furnished in WIEDEMANN's "Archiv." DONNDORF continued his "European Fauna;" and SCHRANK finished his "Bavarian Fauna." KOCH, of Magdeburg, gave, in his "Mikographie," Instructions for preparing and examining the most interesting Micographical Objects in the three Kingdoms of Nature; and FICHTEL and VON MOLL treated of a particular object of microscopy in a collection, with plates, of "Tepaoca Microscopica aliaque minuta et generibus Argonauta et Nautilus."

Entomology in particular has been diligently cultivated. FABRICIUS continued to class and describe the insects according to his system, founded upon the difference of the organs by which they take their food; and PANZER, of whose work on the Insects of Germany a new edition is publishing, gave us "Symbolæ Entomologicæ," with plates. Some cultivators of Entomology furnished an "Illustrative Text for the Drawings of the different Species of Flies, by SCHELLENBERG." SCHMIDT, of Hallè, with the accuracy of an attentive observer, gave us "Versuche über die Insekten;"—or, Essays on Insects, particularly on the Caleopteræ, in which he treats of their hybernation, their means of defending themselves against their enemies, &c. POSSETT furnished "Beyträge zur Anatomie der Insekten,"—Contributions towards the Anatomy of Insects.

Of the Transactions of the "Gesellschaft Naturforschender freunde zu Berlin;"—or, Berlin Society for the Investigation of Natural History, there appeared a fourth volume, containing Dissertations on Astronomical and Meteorological Subjects, on Galvanism, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, and the Natural History of particular Districts.

ECONOMY.

In this department of science, there is likewise, from year to year, an increase of publications of a general and mixed kind, in which rural economy in general, or with a view to particular districts, is treated of. Besides the continuation of several journals, a new one, which promises much interesting matter, was begun at Halle: it is entitled "Landwirthschaftliche Zeitung." HERMBSTÆDT, who has been engaged in applying the latest discoveries in chemistry to the improvement of technology, opened a new "Archiv der Agriculturchemie,"—Archive for Agricultural Chemistry; and, whilst GAUDICH closed with the fourth volume his "Uebersicht der Ganzen Landwirthschaft,"—View of the whole Science of Rural Economy, founded on thirty years' experience; and PROSS, with the sixth, his "Handbuch," &c.—or, Manual of Practical Husbandry; FICHTER, with other economical writers, continued the "Deutsche Landwirthschaft,"—German Husbandry; and WEISSENBRUCH his "Ganze der Landeswirthschaft,"—Complete View of every Branch of Husbandry; LEOPOLD published the first volume of a work, entitled "Agricola," containing instructions relative to every part of agriculture; and besides RIEM, who continued his "Neue Sammlung ökonomischer Schriften,"—New Collection of Economical Papers, several other economists gave us miscellaneous Tracts, or such as related to the rural economy of particular districts. Thus, for instance, KRIEGER's "Oekonomische und Cameralistische Abhandlungen,"—Economical and Financial Tracts, contain, besides a Dissertation on Roman Agriculture, several papers on the relative importance of various branches of economy. In works published by THAER, BENEKEN, and many others, among whom we find the name of the Duke FREDERIC of SCHLESWIG HOLLSTEIN BECK, the principles of English husbandry are explained, and the adoption thereof recommended to the German farmers.

MEYERS, in his "Nähere Bemerkungen zur Uebersicht der Landw. in der Mark Brandenburg," &c.—NOLDECHEN, in his "Annalen der Landw. in Brandenburg," and Count PODEWILS, in the fourth volume of his "Wirthschaftserfahrungen auf seinen Gütern," confined their views to the agriculture of Brandenburg, and gave an account of the agricultural experiments that had been tried, and of improvements that had been or might be introduced in that part of Germany. M. VON BUGGENHAGEN gave his countrymen "Beyträge zur Aufnahme der Landwirthschaft in Schwedisch Pommern,"—Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Swedish Pomerania, which contain indeed many usefu-

useful hints, but unfortunately intermixed with singular opinions that have been frequently refuted.

Although Germany has no Board of Agriculture to watch over whatever relates to agriculture, the want of such a public institution is amply supplied by the patriotic zeal of many public spirited individuals and private agricultural societies. The transactions of these societies in Mecklenburg, Bohemia, Livonia, &c. continued to be published.

Of the writers giving accounts of new-invented implements of husbandry, &c. we shall only notice Mr. METZER's "Description of his new Threshing Machine and Saw Mill," which have been very highly spoken of by those esteemed the best judges of such productions of mechanical genius.

With respect the cultivation of single articles produced in gardens or in the open field, the culture of tobacco was again taught by CHRIST and TRUNK; that of hops, by BREITENBACH, FRITSCHE &c.; and that of fruit-trees, by DIETRICH, SICKLER, &c. Instructions for cultivating the vine with advantage in the northern provinces or Germany, in Prussia, &c. were given by MATTUSCHKA.—CHRIST, DALLINGER, and others, continued to recommend the use of the *Cyperus esculentus L.* instead of coffee, and gave rules for the best mode of cultivating it; and to the many publications on the extracting of sugar from the beet-root was added a "Book of Instructions" relative to that subject, by M. ACHARD, of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. It does not, however, appear, that, notwithstanding all these patriotic endeavours, the Indian sugar and coffee will ever be wholly supplanted by these substitutes.

The increasing dearth of wood for fuel and other purposes, naturally continued to give birth to great numbers of publications on the means of remedying this evil. MEISNER, in his "Ganze der Holzsparkunst," shews the most advantageous manner of forming new plantations, and how to save fuel both in brewhouses, manufactories, and the stoves for warming apartments. Besides this, we shall take notice of only a few other publications on forestry, by authors of established reputation. GATTERER continued his "Forstmagazin,"—Magazine for Foresters; and LAWLOP, besides his "Instructive Letters of a Forster travelling in Germany," proceeds to edit, in conjunction with HARTMANN, "Die Zeitschrift für Forstw."— or, Journal for Foresters.—DÆZEL, SPRÆTH, and WALTHER, published continuations of their "Courses of Forestry;" and LAUROP furnished a new one.—REITER, Member of the Superintending Board of Forests in Wirtemberg, gave, in conjunction with ABEL, engraver to the Duke, no less beautiful than faithful plates and descriptions of such forest-trees as are seldom found growing wild in the woods of Germany, and of some that have already been naturalized. This work is intended as a continuation of the delineations of a hundred indigenal German forest-trees.

The proper management of forest-trees, and the knowledge necessary for the sportsman and the gamekeeper are taught together in KOPLER's "Nöthigste Vorkenntnisse der Forst und Jagdwissenschaft;" and in GATTERER and LEONARDI's "Magazines for Forestry and Hunting." JOKISCH wrote a large work on fisheries and fish-ponds, including the natural history of fishes.

Of the useful domestic animals, the horse again particularly became an object of authorial industry. Besides the sixth year of TENNEKER's Pocket Book for Horsemen and his Journal for Horse-breeders, there came out a "Zeitschrift fur Denkende Reiter"—a Journal for considerate Horsemen. HOFFMAN taught the "Art of prolonging the Period of the Life and Serviceableness of the Horse," BOOS and LEONHARDI wrote on the breeding of sheep, PRESCHER on rabbit-warrens; and some anonymous authors on the rearing of fowls and singing-birds: nay, books of instruction even on the breeding of cats and dogs were published.

Several works likewise made their appearance on the veterinary art, on the management of bees, and on cookery, and other parts of domestic economy.

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.

To the many journals in which these two departments of useful knowledge are conjointly treated of, was now added the "Gewerbs und Handlungs Zeitung," published at Breslau; and to the technological journals, HOFFMAN's "Allgemeine Annalen der Gewerbkunde"—General Annals of Technology; JUCH's "Allgemeines Journal der Technologie," and a "Sammlung gemeinnütziger Maschinen, &c."—or, Collection of generally useful and easily executed Machines for Economists, Architects, &c.; WEISSE publishes a general "Oekonomische Technologie"—Economical Technology, which is

is judiciously compiled from the best authorities.

Baron VON MOLL continues his valuable "Annalen der Berg- und Hüttenkunde"—Annals of Mines and Metallurgy. TIEMANN gave, as an appendix to his "Systematische Eisenhüttenkunde—Systematic Instructions for the Working of Iron Mines, a "Dissertation on the proper Mode of forming Moulds and casting the Metal;" and STUNKEL, "Eine Beschreibung der Eisenbergwerke, &c. auf dem Harze"—a Description of the Iron Mines and Founderies of the Harz: these two latter works may be recommended as abounding with useful information. The same may be said of SCHMIEDER's "Versuch einer Lithurgik, oder ökonomische Mineralogie;"—or, Economical Mineralogy.

Besides these more or less general or mixed works, there appeared a great number of publications on particular subjects. BAUMGARTNER, an active bookseller of Leipzig, who gives employment to a great number of authors and artists, and is himself an author, furnished, besides continuations of the "Magazin aller neuen Erfindungen"—Magazine of all new Inventions, and of the "Magazin zur Beförderung der Industrie"—Magazine for the Furthering of Industry; a Description, by himself, of his new invented Windmill, and "Directions how to read, or execute the finest Works, without Injury to the Eyes." He likewise published works on the trades of baking, joinery, and several economical and technical machines.

PALMER, of Leipzig, presented to the public a whole collection of his inventions, such as fire-places for the saving of fuel; means to prevent conflagrations, and to render it impossible to forge paper money. Many of his inventions, however, are too insignificant to merit notice. HEYNE and STEINER proposed plans for building fire-proof houses. BUS, MULLER, &c. recommended contrivances for saving fuel. ROSENTHAL shewed how to make starch during the time that linen is washing; and several others taught the art of distilling, brewing, vinegar-making, &c. with, as they assert, many new improvements. And how much would the list of these new inventions and improvements be swelled, if the custom of taking out patents for them prevailed as much in Germany, as in France and England!

Of the works on subjects relating to commerce, the "Comptoir Lexicon;"—or, Counting-house Dictionary, in nine languages, by Mr. NEMNICH, already advantageously known by similar lexicons for natural history, &c. deserves to be particularly pointed out to the notice of our readers, on account of its great usefulness not only to merchants, but likewise to men of other professions, unconnected with trade.—SCHEDAL, who continued his literary labours with unabated activity till the time of his death, likewise destined his "Geograph. Lexicon" for the use both of merchants and others.—SCHULZ, director of a commercial school in Berlin, published the first volume of his "Commercial Academist." WAGNER, of Magdeburg, an author who for several years past has diligently cultivated this department of knowledge, recommended to the notice of his countrymen, the English, or Mr. JONES'S, System of Book-keeping; which had likewise been treated of before by several other writers:—WAGNER likewise gave models of mercantile letters, and instructions for accurately calculating the value of money and the course of exchange.—Of ZIMMERT's Pocket-book for Merchants, there appeared at Vienna the third year; and a new one at Erfurt.

MATHEMATICS AND MILITARY SCIENCE.

Besides Ready Reckoners for merchants and other men of business, there regularly appears every year a great number of books of arithmetic, some of which are distinguished by giving instructions for executing calculations without notation. In very few of these elementary is arithmetic treated of in so luminous and comprehensive a manner, as in SNELL's Systems of Arithmetic and Algebra, and in the Treatises on pure Mathematics in general, by HAUFF, IDE, and LORENZ.

Of the works on particular branches of Mathematics, the most worthy of notice was the collection of papers, published by Professor HINDENBURG, of Leipzig, relative to the Combinatory Analysis and Calculus of Derivation, invented by him. In this collection, the Professor and others, have further pursued and illustrated their method. Professor HELWIG, of Brunswick, endeavoured in a very happy manner to facilitate the study of diophantic analysis, by his "Anfangsgründe der unbestimmten Analytik;"—or, First Principles of Indefinite Analysis.

Mixed mathematics were again illustrated by several publications. VON RHODE, a captain in the Prussian army furnished

furnished a Treatise on "LAPLACE's new Mode of correcting the Heights of Mountains, calculated from Barometrical Observations."

Several mechanicians, such as BREITHAUPT, ERNST, STOCKEL, and others, communicated new inventions. POPPE, whom we have mentioned in a former Retrospect, began an Encyclopedia of Mechanics, which is however yet defective. Two Dissertations, which were published together in one volume, "Ueber Parabolischen Reflectoren und deren Anwendung zu Nacht-signalen an den See-küsten"—On Parabolic Reflectors, and the Use thereof for Signals by Night on the Sea Coast, by D. REINKE; and R. WOLTMANN's "Abhandl. über das Verhältness zwischen dem reflectirten u. simpeln Lichte"—Dissertation on reflected and simple Light—are sufficiently recommended by the names of their authors, who are well known as having deserved well of hydrotechny, which, since the appearance of the great work of WIEBEKING, who is now engaged by the court of Vienna to superintend the execution of some important undertakings, has of late more than ever attracted the attention of the public; and which is likewise ably treated of by GILLY and EYTELWEIN, two eminent Prussian architects; who, together with other members of the Royal Board of Architecture at Berlin, are contributors to the "Sammlung nützlicher Aufsätze und Nachrichten die Baukunst betreffend"—Collection of useful Tracts and Intelligence relative to the Science of Architecture, of which the fifth annual volume has already been published.

Provision continued to be made for the cultivators of astronomy in the "Jahrbücher;"—or, Astronomical Annals of Vienna, Berlin, &c. and in M. VON ZACH's "Monathliche Correspondenz," which contains the earliest intelligence relative to all astronomical discoveries, &c. BODE, the celebrated astronomer of Berlin, gave a new, improved, and enlarged edition of his "Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Erdkugel"—Introduction to the Knowledge of the Terrestrial Globe; and BURJA the fourth volume of his useful "Course of Astronomy."

The "Mathematical Dictionary," by Professor KLUGEL, of Halle, the first part of which was announced at the Easter Fair, will comprehend every branch of pure and mixed mathematics.

As on the one hand several military men, just mentioned above, wrote on various branches of mixed mathematics; so on the other mathematicians, who do not belong to the military profession, contribute to the improvement on the art of war; as, for instance, the above-mentioned Professor HELWIG, of Brunswick, by his instructive "Kriegspiel"—Game of War. Several officers employed the leisure they enjoyed during peace, in publishing works relative to tactics and military operations: Captain HOYER, of Porna, in Saxony, author of a "History of the Art of War," continued, besides his "Military Calendar," containing some theoretical and historical discussions, his "Military Magazine;" VON PORBECK, of Cassel, his "New Bellona;" Count DE ROCHEAYMON, his "Introduction à l'Etude de l'Art de la Guerre;" and ST. PAUL his "New Military Manual," which is, however, rather too prolix. VON BOMMEL and others wrote on cavalry, and the various kinds thereof; as likewise on horse-artillery. Major VON GROSS, formerly in the English service, who now continues the institute for the education of gentlemen of fortune, founded by Mounier, at Weimar, published a work "On the Duty of Officers in the Field."

POLITICS.

From the publications on military affairs, we shall proceed to those which the peace of Luneville gave rise to; only remarking, however, in general, that their number was very great, and must continually increase, as the influence of that peace not only produced a new organization of the Germanic Empire in general, but likewise important changes in the states either augmented or transferred in consequence of the system of indemnification; and it is even thought that a Concordat, similar to that lately concluded betwixt Bonaparte and the Pope, will there likewise take place. For collecting the documents relative to these changes, a new journal was begun on purpose, entitled, the "Der Deutsche Zuschauer;" and several other journals, as for instance the "Staatsarchiv," published by Professor HEBERLIN, of Helmstädt, who there speaks his sentiments with unreserved frankness, furnished similar contributions towards the history of our times. These materials were by SÖRGEL worked up into a "Geschichte des verunglückten Systems der Gleighgewicht"—or, History of the Destruction of Balance of Power.

Other collections were of a less temporary kind; as for instance, the "Vorschläge und Versuche zur Beförderung des Menschenwohls und Volkscultur"—Plans, &c.

&c. for promoting the Happiness of Mankind, and diffusing Knowledge among the lower Classes of the People, edited by VON CÖLN, Superintendant of the Church of Detmold. Among the papers in this collection, those contributed by the editor and the princess his mistress, are particularly worthy of notice on account of their superior merit: from the pen of the latter we find an animated exhortation to the people against the destructive Habit of Dram-drinking; on the Duty incumbent upon Sovereigns to maintain Public Worship and the Schools; and on the State of the Poor at Detmold. The editor and the other contributors are inspired with the same spirit of philanthropy. In other publications, likewise, on the Condition of Institutions for the Relief of the Poor, and on Education, the attention of statesmen is, in the most pressing manner, directed to the consideration of these most important subjects; as, for instance, by SCHRAM, in his work, "über die Verbesserung der Schulen," &c.—On the Reformation and Improvement of public Schools, in a moral, pedagogical, and political Point of View; on Advantages arising from enlightening the Minds of the People, and on mutual Toleration among the various Sects of Christians. From this publication we were glad to learn that the Protestants have lately experienced the most liberal treatment from the government of Bavaria, where they had formerly been very much oppressed.—The swarm of writers which the Letters of Jewish Heads of Families to Mr. Teller, an eminent divine of Berlin had excited, seemed to have quite spent their rage, when a fresh storm was raised by a publication of PAALZOW, a lawyer of Berlin. This gave occasion to GRATTENAUER to write a bitter invective against that class of men; which was followed by a great number of pamphlets for and against them. This literary warfare, however, was not productive of any alteration of their situation in civil society. More beneficial effect may, perhaps, be expected from the efforts of those writers who recommend the giving freedom to the peasants who are serfs, or annexed to the soil; as, for instance, ARNDT of Greifswald, in his Address on this subject to the Landholders of Swedish Pomerania.—Several others pointed out the causes of the decay of small towns.

Of the works on Finance the most remarkable were some late publications in Denmark and Bavaria, relative to the introduction of a land-tax. Finances and the science of government likewise continue to be objects of attention at several of the universities, as appears from the Lecture books of Professors BEHR of Wirzburg, and CROMES of Giessen.

The influence of the peace of Luneville and of Amiens was likewise very visible in

GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.

The German geographers and staticians had long anxiously waited for the restoration of peace, to publish new editions of their former works, or entirely new ones, containing the alterations produced by the conquests of France and England, and by the system of indemnification in Germany. Accordingly there appeared such improved editions of the Geographies of FABRI and of GASPARI, which have long enjoyed an established reputation; and two new "Geographical Dictionaries," by EHRMANN and WINKOP. Professor MULLER, of Rinteln, began a new "Manual of Statistics," which will extend to several volumes. There likewise appeared a great number of topographical descriptions, in a variety of forms, of the separate provinces and principalities into which Germany is divided: such as the "Travels through the Austrian Dominions," by FISCHER, SCHULTES, UNGER, &c. and several works on the provinces subject to Prussia, of which that by KRUG, of Berlin, is particularly deserving of notice.

Of the accounts of travels into foreign countries, the most abundant were the tours in and through Italy. BENKOWITZ, an author who had before distinguished himself in the department of Belles Lettres, wrote an account of a "Journey from Glogau to Sorrento," and likewise dished up the observations he had made during this journey in a periodical work, entitled "Helios der Titan, oder Rom und Neapel," publications in which there occur too many insignificant things, and trite tedious remarks.—An anonymous author presented to the public a "Reise über St. Gotthard nach den Borromæischen Inseln und Meyland."—Journey over Mount St. Gothard to the Borromeo Islands and Milan. The writer belongs to the sentimental humorous class of travellers; and of course much geographical and statistical information cannot be expected from him. SEUME's "Spaziergang nach Syracus,"—Walk to Syracuse, is throughout a very picturesque and humourous narrative of the author's pedestrian tour, by way of Prague, Vienna, Trieste, Rome, &c. REHFUSS and TSCHARNER, two German literati, on their travels

travels through Italy, furnished from that country the materials for a periodical work, entitled "Italien,"—Italy, in which interesting contributions towards a knowledge of the country and the manners of its inhabitants are presented to the reader, agreeably intermixed with remarks on literature and the fine arts.—FISCHER, author of a no less pleasing than instructive Tour through Spain, added, as a companion to his "Picture of Madrid," another of "Valencia," in which he follows Cavanille in what relates to natural history, but the rest is entirely the production of his own inimitable pencil; and with such glowing colours has he painted that delightful place, that we could not help wishing that we might there find a tranquil retreat in the evening of life.—HELLDORF published a "Picture of Amsterdam;" an anonymous author, an "Ein Gemälde der Sitten, &c. der Portuguesen und Spanier,"—Picture of the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese and Spaniards," and likewise "of the French Nation."—Professor LINK, of Rostock, in a third volume of his "Reise durch Frankreich," &c.—Travels through France, Spain, and particularly Portugal—adds considerably to our knowledge of the last mentioned of these countries, which the Professor has exhibited in a less gloomy point of view than former travellers.—Madame DOMEIS published the second volume of "Letters written during her stay in England and Portugal," which are distinguished equally by a partial fondness for the former and dislike of the latter country. CAMPE, author of many esteemed works for the instruction of youth, gave an account of a "Reise durch Frankreich und England,"—Tour through France and England—from which he appears to have changed his former predilection of France for an equally enthusiastic admiration of Britain. WICHELHAUSEN, a physician who formerly resided a considerable time at Moscow, gave us "Züge zu einem Gemälde von Moskwa,"—Outlines towards a Picture of Moskow, containing likewise much information relative to the Russian Empire in general. MULLER, another physician, in his "Reise von Volhynyia nach Cherson," communicated an account of a journey he had performed in 1787 from Volhynia to Cherson: in which, from among but too great abundance of unimportant observations, the reader may pick out some interesting information relative to geography and natural history.

The "Briefe eines reisenden Spaniers über sein Vaterland und Preussen,"—Letters of a Spanish Traveller on his native Country and on Prussia, are not the production of a foreigner, but written by a patriotic Prussian, who has lavished encomiums on his country with too indiscriminating a hand, praising even such measures as cannot be justified but by unavoidable necessity. From the numerous invectives against the Jews, and other circumstances, it is supposed these letters came from the pen of Professor BUCHHOLZ, of Berlin. As usual, an indefatigable band of translators introduced to the German public almost every account of Travels that had lately appeared in France, England, and other foreign countries.

The excellent Journals edited by BERTUCH and VON ZACH, likewise continued to diffuse a knowledge of all the newest information relative to modern geography; to which we confine ourselves in the present section of our Retrospect, reserving for the next some notices of contributions towards the elucidation of Ancient Geography.

HISTORY.

Among the vast number of periodical works for almost every department of art and science, and even for subdivisions thereof, (as for instance the History of our own Times) we were surprised not to find any appropriated solely to the cultivation of general history; for WOLTMANN's historical journal, entitled "Geschichte und Politik," and ARCHENHOLZ's "Minerva, ein Journal historischen und politischen Inhalts," comprehend, as indeed is indicated by their titles, politics as well as general history.

The editor of the last-mentioned journal, the well known author of a very flattering Picture of England, published at the Easter Fair the second volume of his "Historische Schriften,"—Historical Tracts, which contains a well written account of the Buccaneers of America.

The first volume of "Kleine Historische Schriften," by Professor HEEREN, of Göttingen, who has long been advantageously known to the literary world as a distinguished philologist and historian, contains a development of the political influence of the Reformation upon Europe, exhibiting the effects of that great event in many new points of view; an Historical View of the Revolution of the Gracchi, which had been published before, but appears here in a much improved state; and the first part of an Essay of a Development of the Origin and Growth of the Continental Interest of Great

Great Britain, from the Time of Henry VII. to the death of Queen Anne.

Among the small and large historical works published separately, we again have to notice, as particularly worthy of attention, several by authors of eminence, on the history of Germany in general, or of single provinces. Whilst the large works of HÆBERLIN and SMIDT were continued by SENKENBERG and MILBILLER; MANNERT, of Altdorf, a gentleman whose labours have greatly contributed to the elucidation of ancient geography, gave us a valuable "Compendium of the History of the German Empire;" BREYER, of Jena, a young man of eminent talents, a "Sketch of the Age of the Germans," being a specimen of his Universal History; and ARNDT, of whom we have before spoken as the author of Travels, and of a work on the Slavery of the Peasants in Swedish Pomerania, drew, in his "Germanien und Europa," a grand outline of the history of the moral and political culture of Europe, and particularly of Germany, as also a view of its present state and probable progress.

The indefatigable Baron VON ARETIN, librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, published, from manuscripts in the Electoral Library, at Münich, "Die älteste Sage über Karls des Grossen Geburt und Jugend"—Oldest Legends relative to the Birth and Youth of Charlemagne; "Aussprüche der Minnegerichte"—Judgments pronounced by the Minstrel-Courts; and "Eine Geschichte der Juden in Bavaria"—History of the Jews in Bavaria. PFISTER's "Allgemeine Geschichte von Schwaben"—General History of Swabia; RUMPLER's "Geschichte von Salzburg"—History of Salzburg; and other Provincial Histories, were received with approbation.

L. MEISTER, a native of Switzerland, advantageously known as the author of a great number of historical publications, continued his "Helvetische Geschichte," &c.—or, History of Helvetia during the last Two Thousand Years; and added a short "Helvetische Revolutions Geschichte"—History of the late Swiss Revolution. ZSCHOKKE, partly as an eyewitness, wrote a "Historische Denkwürdigkeiten der Helvetischen Staatsumwälzung;"—or, a History of the Memorabilia of the Helvetic Revolution: his style is nervous, but sometimes rather too florid.

Continuations of HEINRICH's "History of France" and WOLTMANN's "History of Great Britain" made their appearance.

RUHS, of Greifswald, published the beginning of his "Geschichte von Schweden"—History of Sweden, which is executed in a masterly manner. VON HALEM's "Leben Peter des Grossen"—Life of Peter the Great; and "Lebensbeschreibung des General Münnich"—Memoirs of Field Marshal Munnich, are excellent contributions towards the history of Russia.—JEKEL and some others published works on the History of the late Kingdom of Poland.

To the biographies which we have already mentioned as forming contributions towards the history of empires, we have now to add notices of some other biographical works. At Halle there appeared one, called "The Biographer; or, a Collection of the Lives of remarkable Persons during the last Three Centuries, which is compiled by writers of abilities adequate to the task. The Rev. Mr. BAUR published the first volume of his "Interesting Accounts of the Lives of the most eminent Persons of the Eighteenth Century;" and likewise, as a further addition to Lavocat's Biographical Dictionary, which had been before continued by him, an "Historisches Wörterbuch aller merkwürdiger Personen in dem letzen Jahrzehend des 18ten Jahrhunderts"—A General Historical Dictionary of the Lives of all remarkable Persons of the last Decennium of the Eighteenth Century.

Several others treated of the events of modern times in connected general histories. Besides the continuation of EICHHORN's "Geschichte der 3 letzten Jahrhunderte"—or, History of the last Three Centuries, there appeared in French, a very animated "Tableau des Revolutions du Systême Politique de l'Europe depuis la Fin du 15 Siècle," by ANCILLON, Professor of History in the Royal Military Academy, at Berlin, in which he endeavours to shew how the states of Europe followed the maxim, that strength and actions are commensurate, and that every thing is to be feared from him who is in a condition to undertake every thing.

A valuable contribution towards the history of the middle ages was given by SPALDING, in his "Geschichte des K. Jerusalem;"—or, History of the Kingdom of Jerusalem; the principal object of which is to give a faithful picture of the manners and spirit of those times.

The history of all ages and countries was likewise collected into one mass in what are called Universal Histories, by BREYER, GALLETTI, of Gotha, &c.

Mr. SCHLICHTEGROLL, whom we have before had occasion to mention as the editor of the German Necrology, and who is

is keeper of the Duke of GOTHA's extensive collection of medals and coins, began to publish "Annalen der gesammten Numismatik"—General Numismatical Annals, for the Illustration of Ancient and Modern History. We find, however, though the contrary might have been expected from the title, that these Annals will not comprehend the coins of the middle ages.

Several cultivators of ancient history and geography, likewise communicated the results of their researches. BUTTMANN, of Berlin, in his "Aelteste Erdkunde der Morgenländer"—Most Ancient Geography of the Orientals, endeavours to prove that the scite of Paradise, according to their traditions, was in India, the country situate betwixt China and the Persian Gulph. HASSE, of Königsberg, in his "Zigeuner in Herodot." &c. combats the generally received opinion, that the Gypsies first came from Egypt into Europe about the beginning of the fifteenth century; and finds in Herodotus (V. 9) traces of their existence in Hungary at a very remote period. LUNNEMANN drew from Strabo, compared with later writers, the materials for his successful prize dissertation, "Descriptio Caucasi Gentiumque Caucasiarum. HERRMANN, the author of several publications in illustration of Heyne's Mythology, gave us now a work on the "Feste von Hellas"—the Festivals of Greece, in which he pretends to have first considered them in their proper point of view, and to have shewn the real purposes for which they were instituted.

M. BÖTTIGER, of Weimar, long celebrated as one of the most learned archæologists of Germany, furnished, in a little work, equally amusing and instructive, entitled "Sabina; oder, Morgenscenen in dem Putzzimmer einer Römerin"—Sabina; or, Morning Scenes in the Dressing Room of a Roman Lady—an excellent contribution towards a correct knowledge of the private life of the Romans, by which means only many passages in ancient Latin authors can be explained. "Die historische Kunst der Griechen in ihrer Entstehung und Fortbildung," by CREUZER, of Marburg, throws much light on the subject he has undertaken to illustrate; viz. the origin and progressive improvement of historiography among the Greeks.

All these works on Greek and Roman antiquities might, with equal propriety, have been classed under the head of

PHILOLOGY,

Which is thereby rendered interesting to those even who are not professed cultivators of it. That, however, there is no want of friends and patrons of the study of philology in general appears from the circumstance, that besides the "Commentarii Soc. Phil. Lipsiensis (which have been continued several years, though the circulation be not so extensive as it merits,) another journal, entitled "Philologie," has been begun by HANFF, of Stuttgard, for the purpose of diffusing a taste for, and facilitating the study of, the best Greek and Roman authors; and MATTHIÆ, of Altenburg, has met with sufficient encouragement to induce him to publish his "Miscellanea Philologica;"—or, Collection of small Tracts, by philologists of established reputation.

At the two last Leipzig Fairs likewise, there again came forth a great number of new editions of ancient Greek and Roman classics, commentaries, &c. JENISCH, of Berlin, published his "Vorlesungen über die Meisterwerke der Griechischen Poesie," &c.—Lectures on the Master-pieces of the Grecian Muse, in which he takes a comparative view of the chief poetical productions of modern Europe. M. JACOBI, of Gotha, a man of the most refined taste, gave, besides a continuation of his edition of the "Anthologia," a German Anthology, under the title of "Tempe," and drawn from that source. The following Greek classics were likewise illustrated in a manner that claims our approbation; Orpheus, by SCHNEIDER, of Frankfort; Theocritus, by DAHL, of Rostock; Sophocles's Philoctetes, by BARBY; and the same poet's Electra, by ERFURDT. LANGE's edition of Isocrates seems not to have been sufficiently prepared for the press. KUINOL published from the MSS. of the late learned M. FISCHER, of Leipzig, to whom philology is so much indebted, a "Commentary on the Plutus of Aristophanes," and "Remarks on Xenophon's Cyropædia." A German translation (the first that appeared in that language) of "Aristotle's Rhetoric," was given by VOIGT, of Prague, who has long been engaged in the critical study of that author's works. TIEMANN, in his "Versuch über Lucian's Philosophie und Sprache"—Essay on the Philosophy and Style of Lucian, strongly recommends the writings of that author. FIORILLO, of Göttingen, furnished, in a separate publication, "Observationes Criticæ" on Athenæus, the excellent edition of whose works by SCHWEIGHAUSER goes on without interruption.

Of the Latin classics, four series of editions were begun almost at the same time; one

one at Erfurt, and another at Vienna, which are only reprints of the text; the two others at Leipzig and at Göttingen are furnished with notes, and are printed under the direction of ECKSTADT and RUPERTI, two well known philologists.

Besides these collections, there appeared a great number of separate editions and translations of Latin classics. DORING, director of the excellent grammar school at Gotha, began a valuable edition of Horace; Calpurnius was edited by the learned BECK, of Leipzig; and Phædrus, by BOTHE, with annotations, in which he enters deeply into the investigation of the genius of the fabulist, and of that species of poetical composition. KRAUSE's edition of "Velleius Paterculus" will be found particularly useful for schools. SPALDING finished his beautiful edition of Quintilian.

Virgil's Georgics were translated anew by BOCK, who had before rivalled the celebrated Voss in the execution of the difficult task of transfusing into the German language the beauties of the Roman bard. Many other translations of Roman classics were published, but these cannot be supposed sufficiently interesting to an English reader, to require a particular enumeration in this place.

HARLES's "Brevior Notitia Literaturæ Romanæ" is not merely an extract from his former publications on that subject, but a really valuable work, which is remodelled after an improved plan.

With respect to Oriental Literature, we shall here only notice ROMMEL's "Commentary on Abulfeda," which gained the prize offered by the University of Göttingen; DOMBAY's "Grammatica Linguæ Persicæ, cum Vocabulario," &c.; and ALTER's "Treatise on the Tagalic Language." The two last mentioned authors reside at Vienna, where the oriental languages and literature are cultivated with considerable ardour. LICHTENSTEIN's "Tentamen Palæographiæ"—Assyrio-Persicæ," is the long-expected explication of the nail-headed or Persepolitan characters.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

In the preceding section we mentioned some poetical translations from the ancient classics; and here we shall notice other translations from more modern classics, and original productions of the German Muse. SCHLEGEL's "Blumensträusse Italiänischer, Spanischer, und Portugesischer Poesie," consists of translations from select pieces of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poets; but, according to the manner of the Schlegelian school, spoiled by being overloaded with ornaments. BOTHE has published a volume of Satires, in which the translations and imitations are better than the original pieces. In TICK's "Sammlung von Minneliedern," we are presented with a collection of old German ballads, &c. in their original state, without any alteration with respect either to language or orthography. MATHISON, on the other hand, has given in his "Lyrische Anthologie," a selection from the German poets of the last two centuries, which he has corrected and modernised.

Of the poets of the present day, collections of whose productions made their appearance, the tender bard who edited the above-mentioned collection, and his friend SALIS, hold a distinguished rank: of the former's poems a fifth, and of the latter's a fourth edition was published. TIEDGEN's "Elegien und vermischte Gedichte"—Elegies and Miscellaneous Poems, abound with tender sentiments; and may likewise be recommended as excelling with respect to delicacy and fulness of expression, euphony, and smoothness of versification. LINDENMEYER's Poems may likewise be characterised by delicacy of sentiment; and those of BURDE, by a beautiful simplicity. The German poems of the celebrated Danish poet, BAGGESEN, deserve likewise to be noticed here with commendation. Of the larger poetical compositions, published separately, the most distinguished is ROSEGARTEN's "Jucunde," a pastoral poem in five eclogues; which requires, however, a few trifling corrections and alterations.

In the dramatic department of literature there was a very rich harvest, both with respect to quantity and quality. Besides Göthe and Schiller, Kotzebue, and many other poets of more or less celebrity had written for the stage, and communicated their works to the public. GÖTHE's Tragedy, entitled "Die Natürliche Tochter"—The Natural Daughter, is only the first part of a dramatic poem, founded upon the Memoirs of Stephania Louisa of Bourbon-Conti: it will probably be extended to three parts, like Schiller's Wallenstein. In SCHILLER's "Braut von Messina; oder, die feindlichen Brüder"—Bride of Messina; or, the Hostile Brothers'—choruses are introduced, after the plan of the ancient Greek tragedies. It is impossible to characterise these two works in a few lines, and we must therefore content ourselves with this brief

brief notice of them. BERGER, advantageously known before by his Henry IV. produced now a tragedy in iambics, founded on the tragic History of Conradine of Swabia. Count SODEK dramatised the story of Bianca Capello. KOTZEBUE, from whom the public are every year expecting something new, furnished, in the ninth and tenth volume of his New Plays, several affecting dramas, comedies, and farces, some of them imitated from French authors. Of the late Mr. JUNGER, there appeared two posthumous volumes of plays; and likewise several theatrical productions by the late ingenious actor and dramatic writer, BECK; and likewise several new productions for the stage, by RAMBACH, RÖCHLITZ, ZIEGLER, ZSCHOKKE, and other living authors.

W. A. SCHLEGEL, whom we have mentioned before as the transplanter of exotic flowers of poetry into German ground, and, in a former Retrospect, as the translator of Shakespeare, published, besides the Ion of Euripides Germanized the beginning of a Spanish Theatre, in which he retains the versification of the original. The whole are in a style that certainly will not suit the taste of every body. From the success of GÖTHE in adapting the Tancred and Mahomet of Voltaire to the German stage, the French tragedians had again become the order of the day, notwithstanding the sentence of condemnation lately pronounced against them by Horn. Corneille's Rodogune and Racine's Bajazet, were Germanized with much diligence and ability by A. BODE.

NOVELS.

Such is the increasing rage for reading among all ranks of people, that not only a vast crowd of novels, romances, tales, &c. make their appearance every year, but even whole collections, or series of them, some of which furnish originals and translations, and others are appropriated to the reception of the productions of particular countries, meet with support and encouragement. We shall notice only a few by writers of approved merit. GERBER, who had hitherto concealed himself under the assumed name of Doro Caro, and who has a pleasing manner of telling a tale, published a "Collection of New Novels." In the prose works of VON HALEM, we find ten miscellaneous narratives, and eighteen tales of the middle ages. KIND, advantageously known before as the author of "Carlo and Natalis," and of "Castle Aklam," a dramatic poem, which though rather defective on the whole, contains many beautiful passages, furnished, in conjunction with Lafontaine, two "Mystic Narratives." LAFONTAINE himself, favoured the public with the beginning of a new series of novels, under the title of "So geht es in der Welt," which cannot fail to meet with approbation, as they are written in the usual manner of that favourite author. Two merry authors, LANGBEIN and LAUN, published new collections of humourous tales. RICHTER, better known by assumed name of Jean Paul, concluded his "Titan," the most finished production of this sentimental and paradoxical writer. SCHILLING, distinguished by his happy mode delineating original character, and by his knowledge of the tone and manner of polished society, added to his former pleasing productions a comic romance, entitled "Die Ignoranten." SELBIGER, whose "Journey to France" (*à la Yorick*) had been received with approbation, announced another sentimental "Journey to the Bath." However much may be expected from the known genius of the author, we doubt whether he will ever rival THUMMEL, whose "Reise durch die Mittäglichen Provinzen von Frankreich,"—Tour through the Southern Provinces of France—in a beautiful prose narrative, intermixt with charming poetical effusions, unites humour with the philosophy of life. Passing over a number of works of inferior note, we shall close this section with the notice of a new edition of the "Das goldene Kalb,"—the Golden Calf, by an anonymous author. This humourous satire against many of the prevailing follies and vices of our egoistic age, abounds with wit and striking remarks on the human, and particularly the female, heart.

THEORY AND HISTORY OF THE FINE ARTS.

In this department of literature there likewise appeared several works worthy of notice. Besides the continuation of the "Handbuch der Æsthetik,"—Compendium of Æsthetics, by the venerable EBERHARD, of Halle, who had long given oral instructions on that subject, we were favoured with SAUER'S "Untersuchungen über den Antheil der Einbildungskraft an deu Werken der Dicht- und Redekunst," where the author, in treating of the influence of the imagination in poetical and rhetorical productions, has combined the principles of Kant with the opinions of Schiller. BECHER, author of several historical works for the use of young persons, considered the "Dichtkunst ans dem Gesichtspunecte des Histo-

rikers"

riker,"—the Art of Poetry in an Historical Point of View, according to the above-noticed ideas of Professor Buchholz.

FUESSLI, of Vienna, continued his "Annalen der bildenden Künste, &c."—Annals of the Plastic Arts in the Austrian Dominions; and at the same time a German translation of his namesake's "Lectures on Painting" was given by an eminent connoisseur, ESCHENBERG, of Brunswick. MEUSEL began, instead of his "Miscellen artistischen Inhalts," a new "Archiv fur Künstler und Kunstliebhaber,"—Archive for Artists and Amateurs. FIORILLO's "Kleine Schriften Artistischen Inhalts,"—Small Tracts relative to the Arts, contain many very instructive illustrations of the arts in ancient and modern times. SICKLER's "Geschichte der Abführung vorzüglicher Kunstwerke in die Länder der Sieger;"—or, History of the Seizure and Transportation of the best Works of Art from conquered Countries into that of the Conquerors, the second volume of which brings the history down to the present times, will be found a valuable contribution towards the history of the influence of war on the arts and literature; as will likewise the "Recensio Manuscriptorum Codicum; qui ex univ. Bibliotheca Vaticana selecti, Procuratoribus Gallorum traditi fuere."

We shall now, as in our last Retrospect, conclude with a view of

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS AND CRITICAL JOURNALS.

Separate Journals are now publishing in Germany for almost every country of Europe, which collect such particulars as may enable their readers to form a proper judgment of the state of culture there, and contribute towards the promotion of the sciences by extracts from the latest publications. FISCHER, author of several works relative to Spain, began "Spanische Miscellen"—or, a Spanish Miscellany. A Madame HASTFER, and other Germans residing in Paris, furnished materials for a "French Miscellany." The journal entitled "Frankreich" or, France—, and the Count SODEN's "Französischer Merkur" French Mercury, were likewise continued; and PFAFF and FRIEDLANDER published "Französische Annalen," for recording the Progress of Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, &c.; and "Entdeckungen Französischer Gelehrten in den gemeinnützigen Wissenchaften und Künsten,"—or latest Discoveries of the French Literati in the Arts and Sciences of general Utility. For Italian there appeared, besides WISMAYR's "Ephemerides," the above noticed journal, entitled "Italien."

Besides HÜTTNER's "English Miscellany," there was begun by KÜHN, of Leipzig, "A Repertory of the latest Experiments and Discoveries of the English in Physics, Medicine, and Surgery"; and ALBERS, of Bremen, continued his "Anglo-American Annals of Medicine, Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics.—Besides DÖRING's and SALOMON's "Journal of the State of Medicine and Natural History in Holland," there is another entitled SCHMIDT's "Holländischer Magazin der Naturkunde," which is confined to physics. The Medical and Physical Literature of Denmark and Sweden, is recorded by PFAFF and SCHEEL, in their "Nordischer Archiv"—Northern Archive; and another "Northern Archiv" was appropriated for the Literature of Russia, and particularly of Livonia. RICHTER likewise published "Russische Miscellen"—Russian Miscellany. For Hungary, the before mentioned Journal of SCHEDIUS was continued.

In Germany itself, continuations appeared of several provincial and general Journals, such as WIELAND's "Deutscher Merkur,"—German Mercury; the "Berlinische Monathschrift"—Monthly Magazine of Berlin. For some years, single provinces of the Empire, such as Austria and Bavaria, have had their separate Critical Journals, whilst the "Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek," the "Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung," formerly published at Jena, now at Halle, and other general reviews went on without interruption.

Notwithstanding, however, this multitude of Journals and Reviews, it is very difficult to obtain a correct view of German literature: the many good productions are so oppressed by the heaps of rubbish, that the complaint of the decay of the book-trade daily increases and remedies are proposed for removing the evil; as for instance, in the publication, entitled, "Ueber den Buch-handel," and "Ueber den jetzigen Verfall de Buchhandels in Deutschland überhaupt und in den Preussischen Staaten ins besondere."—On the present Decay of the Book-trade in Germany, and particularly in the Prussian Dominions. HÜBLER, the historian, contributed for the use both of booksellers and authors, his "Bibliopoeia," which is well worthy of attention.

HALF-

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"RIVALITE de la France et de l'Angleterre, depuis la Conquête de cette Ile par Guillaume, Duc de Normandie, jusqu'à la Rupture du Traité d'Amiens par l'Angleterre," &c.—History of the Rivalry between France and England, from the Epoch of the Conquest by William Duke of Normandy, until the Rupture of the Treaty of Amiens on the Part of England, by VIENOT VAUBLANC, a Member of the Legislative Body, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work includes five principal epochs, each exhibiting the most ample proofs of that unhappy jealousy which has prevailed between England and France, during a period of about eight centuries. The first chapter treats of the invasion in 1066, under William the Norman, while the last retraces the events which preceded the conclusion, and have followed the rupture, of the treaty of Amiens.

An attempt is here made to prove to the other European nations, that the policy of England has invariably been, *mercantile*, *wily*, and *perfidious*; and it is boastingly and ridiculously asserted, that in chastising our nation, the French government "will acquit a debt of eight hundred years standing, and avenge humanity of the most violent of its oppressors!!!" Much praise is given to the moderation of the French government, as well as to its inviolable respect for treaties; while the most happy result is presaged from the immense preparations now taking place on the hostile shores of Gaul.

"Histoire du Bas Empire, en commençant à Constantin le Grand," &c.—A History of the Lower Empire, commencing with the Reign of Constantine the Great. By M. LEBEAU, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; continued by M. AMEILHON, formerly a Member of the same Academy, and at present of the National Institute of France, Vol. 25.

This publication, first undertaken during the time of the monarchy, is continued under what is fancifully termed the republic. The author who commenced the work is now no more, and the labours of M. Ameilhon, his successor, have been interrupted by other pursuits; "as he has been employed, for a considerable time past, in rescuing an immense multitude of books appertaining to the nation from the hands of cupidity and ignorance."

The volume now before us contains a portion of the reign of John Paleologus and Cantacuzene; in other words, it includes the period between 1341 and 1352. M. Ameilhon is of opinion with Gibbon, that Cantacuzene, who retired into a cloister, where he composed a celebrated book, rather exhibits in the work an apology for his own ambitious views, than the confession of his errors; while, instead of developing the characters and designs of those men who engaged in the events of the time, he only presents the surface of facts, with the addition of an immoderate praise of himself and his partisans. It must be allowed, however, that he was not unfrequently entitled to compassion, more especially at those periods when abandoned by a friend whom he had raised to the highest offices of the state; assailed by the furious patriarch who presided over the Greek church; and deprived of his adherents, and even of his mother, by treachery and injustice. This lady, whose son had governed the empire, as prime minister, and refused to accept of the purple when tendered to him, "was suffered to languish during many months in a prison; she was condemned to pass the winter without fire, notwithstanding the extreme rigour of the cold; and served, at the same time, with but a scanty portion of food. In addition to this, she was entirely consigned to the discretion of the satellites intrusted to guard her: those vile and brutal men exhibited none of that delicacy, which age, sex, and condition required. Endeavouring to torment her by their odious presence, as well as by reproachful words, they were never out of sight, and they tasked their fancies to invent new untruths, on purpose to render her situation more disastrous. Sometimes they announced that her son had been brought a prisoner to Constantinople; sometimes they said that he was killed in battle; that the victor had sent his head to court, and that (if she pleased) they would procure a sight of it for her!

"They examined every thing with the most scrupulous exactness. If either soup, or any liquid intended as a medicine, was brought into her chamber, they plunged their dirty hands to the bottom of the vase, to be certain that some writing was not concealed there; a proceeding which inspired this lady with such disgust, that she would no longer take any thing even to support nature. The want of nourishment, chagrin, neglect, and sorrow, soon reduced her to the most deplorable state. In this situation, the enemy of her son refused her a physician, on which the empress sent her own; but, being intimidated by

by the menaces of the patriarch, he beheld his patient without daring to utter a single syllable. Having deceived the vigilance of the spies who surrounded him, he contrived, however, to make her understand by signs, that bleeding would be highly useful; but there was no person to perform the operation. so that the sick lady expired, consumed at once by sorrow and the ardours of a burning fever."

In the mean time, the empire is described as reduced to the lowest degree of misery, and tottering to its fall. Weakened, and almost reduced to Thrace, it exhibited those convulsive motions which already announced its approaching end.

The Genoese established at Galata made the capital tremble, and seemed to be on the point of rendering themselves masters of it. The Serbes, under the command of their *Kral* or chief, by turns, took part with the different factions, and enriched themselves at the expence of all. The Bulgarians adopted the same policy; while the Tartars or Tatars of the Crimea ravaged Thrace wherever they were in expectation of finding plunder. Another empire existed at Trebizonde, and was also threatened with immediate dissolution. A Turk, who had obtained possession of Smyrna, called himself Prince of Ionia; another was Sultan of Bithynia. Cantacuzene, during a struggle of five years with his enemies, had recourse, by turns, to all these barbarians: this was nothing better than an invitation to them to ruin that very empire to the command of which he himself aspired. Amer, Sultan of Smyrna, was his friend; and Orehan, Sultan of Smyrna, became his son-in-law.

We are at the same time shocked at the atrocity of the manners of the people. The Greeks had by this time attained the character of being the most subtle poisoners in the whole world, and the Italians never rivalled them in this horrid art, until an habitual intercourse had rendered them apt scholars.

The law of nations was wholly disregarded, and it required far more courage to be an ambassador than an officer. Those sent to negociate treaties were sometimes thrown into jail, sometimes torn to pieces by means of whips, and at other times cut asunder by swords. Constantinople was a sea-port, and yet the inhabitants were entirely ignorant of naval affairs; they could only oppose to the Genoese, vessels badly constructed, unskilful crews, and admirals still more ignorant than themselves.

All the riches which Constantine had brought with him from Rome, the wealth amassed by his successors, and the spoils of so many nations, were by this time all dissipated. When Cantacuzene caused himself to be confirmed in the capital, by the ceremony of consecration, which he received along with Paleologus, his colleague, the solemnity became ridiculous in consequence of the poverty every where apparent.

"The false diamonds and coloured stones (we are told) replaced those magnificent jewels which were formerly seen during the festivals of the court. Cups and dishes of pewter, brass, and clay, supplied the place of gold; and, while instead of rich stuffs, which were accustomed to adorn the apartments, gilded leather was only to be seen."

In another part we find the following passage: "Along with vice and criminality reigned the most ridiculous superstition. Cantacuzene undertook to celebrate the sanctity of the Bishop of Didymoticus. Heaven itself, forced reluctantly by the fervent prayers of this prelate to give a false testimony, permitted a woman, guilty of the crime of adultery, to carry a red-hot iron in her hand, in order to demonstrate her innocence to her husband and the public." The above language is very *strong*, and an attempt has doubtless been made upon this occasion to imitate Voltaire. Here follows a passage, which appears to be written with similar views:

"A heresy, which originated among the monks of Mount Athos, was about this time spread abroad at Constantinople These stupid solitaries imagined, that by deep meditation, added to the circumstance of contemplating their *navel* without interruption, they would behold the *light of Tabor*. The great difficulty was to discover, whether this light was eternal or created? A council was convoked on purpose to punish the enemies of this heresy, or, more properly speaking, of this madness, who were anathematized, persecuted, massacred, and deprived of the rites of sepulture. Cantacuzene, who throughout the whole of his Memoirs vaunts his profound wisdom, protected the senseless Palamites; for it was thus that these sectarists were denominated from the name of Palamas their chief. He also became the ardent persecutor of Nicephoras Grégoras, who refused to sacrifice his reason to the despotism of the prince."

While treating of Nicephoras Grégoras, M. Ameilhon here endeavours to give

give a lesson to such as, like himself, treat of important events. "It is not sufficiently recollected (says he) that the duties of an historian are also those of a judge. If he ought to be inexorable on the one hand, when it becomes his duty to develope or pursue crime; he cannot be too careful on the other hand, that he does not overwhelm innocence. In fine, he cannot take too much care, lest he should be induced, by false representations, to assail innocence, or prescribe too much reserve to his pen, when he is about to pronounce a judgment that will decide on the reputation of any one, and thus immolate his reputation to the scorn and execration of posterity."

To this work, Levesque, a member of the historical class of the National Institute, has given a public testimony of approbation; but it is not unlikely that it will be contemplated in a different point of view by others, more especially in this country. It is but fair, however, to remark, that the talents and erudition of M. Ameilhon have been long esteemed in France, even before the late Revolution. He is praised by his countrymen for the chasteness of his language; but they seem to be aware, that neither his example nor that of other writers of eminence, will be able to shelter it from innovation. Were it possible to confine the youth of both sexes to read those works only, produced during the age of Louis XIV. they would be influenced by the present style of conversation not in the capital alone, but throughout the nation.

A "sect of innovators," as they are termed by the old school, is, and has been for some time, busily occupied in erecting what they are pleased to term, *une langue bien faite*, as if that had been an *unimproved language* in which Racine, Boileau, Bossuet, and Fenelon, exhibited their genius and their talents. In the mean time, the second class of the Institute has undertaken the task of restoring, if still possible, the French language to its former standard.

"Recherches Historiques sur les Principales Nations établies en Siberie et dans les Pays adjacens, lors de la Conquête des Russes, Ouvrage traduit du Russe par M. HOTTENWERK, ancien Officier de Carrabiniers au Service de la Russie,"—Historical Researches relative to the Principal Nations, established in Siberia, and the adjacent Countries, &c. translated from the Russian by M. HOTTENWERK, formerly an Officer of Carabiniers, in the Service of Russia. 1 vol. 8vo.

The genealogies of obscure tribes, like those of individuals destitute of celebrity, are but little interesting to any except themselves; yet, as an object of curiosity, some will be pleased to trace the origin even of the modern Siberians. We are here told, that they derive their source from that immense nation of Tartars or Tatars, who, under different names, have ravaged and conquered one half of the globe: this nation, which the remotest periods develope to us in a state, not *savage*, which is the infancy of nations, but *barbarous*, which is a mark of their degeneracy from civilised society. This nation, in short, which appears to be in our time what it was in the remotest antiquity, is here described through all its remote branches and ramifications.

The mode adopted upon this occasion is the comparison of idioms, which is praised by some, but considered as highly equivocal by others. In compliance with this plausible theory, the Hungarians are considered as Tatars (*Ongri*) not only conformity to the resemblance of names, but of language, a variety of words being found to correspond in the vocabularies of each.

The author, also, has here endeavoured to clear up the nearly obselete traditions, concerning Prester John. Joinville states, that certain missionaries (Cordelier friars) discovered this Catholic sovereign, in Upper Asia, and presenting themselves before him in quality of ambassadors, sang the *Salve Regina*, by way of an harangue. Since that period, a number of curious dissertations have been written concerning this extraordinary personage, nearly all of which are recounted in this volume; but the author seems to have forgotten the hypothesis suggested by an English traveller, who supposes the kings of Abyssinia to be descended from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and denominates them Christians following the Greek rites. On mentioning the king's name, they make use of a *formula*, somewhat like our *huzza!* exclaiming *Pretæ bani!* which the Cordeliers are supposed to have mistaken for the name of the king, whence they designated him *Prètre Jean!*

MISCELLANIES.

"Système Universel et Complet de Sténographie; ou, Manière abrégee d'Ecrire applicable à tous les Idiomes, et fondée sur des Principes si simples et si faciles à saisir, qu'on peut connoître en une Heure les Elémens de cet Art et se mettre en Etat dans très peu de Temps de suivre la Parole d'un Orateur. Inventé par SAMUEL TAYLOR, et adapté a la Langue Française, par T. P. BERTIN

T. P. Bertin," &c.—An Universal and Complete System of Stenography, &c. invented by Samuel Taylor, and adapted to the French Language by T. P. Bertin, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The advantages of *short hand* are obvious, particularly in a country like England, where our orators, both in the senate and at the bar, are at liberty to express their sentiments; but in France (at least at present) this art must be considered as little better than an useless accomplishment. An involuntary tribute is, however, paid to Great-Britain on the present occasion; for Taylor's method is declared to be the best ever invented, and is consequently adopted here: yet, notwithstanding this confession, M. Bertin has received from the Abbé Sicard, teacher of the deaf and dumb, the fanciful appellation of "the Newton of Abbreviators." It is here boasted, that the art has been brought to such perfection by this master, that the number 500,100 can be represented by four characters only.

"Mélanges de Physiologie, de Physique et de Chimie; contenant entr'autres Choses, un Traité sur les Sympathies ou sur les Rapports Organiques; un Traité sur l'Electricité; un Traité sur le Galvanisme; et un Traité sur le Magnétisme, ou l'Aimant; le Tout considéré sous de nouvelles Vues; Ouvrage destiné à concourir à deux Prix proposés, l'un, depuis longtemps par l'Institut National, sur les Sympathies, et l'autre proposé par le Gouvernement sur des Découvertes relatives à l'Electricité. Par Claude Roucher-Deratte, Officier de Santé, Professeur de Physique et de Chimie à l'Ecole Centrale du Département de l'Herault," &c.—A Miscellany of Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, by Claude Roucher-Deratte, Officer of Health, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

The vanity of this boastful professor is so excessive as to excite ridicule. He very cordially tells us, "that his system forms a complete body of doctrine, the *torch* of which is calculated to throw a radiance over the science of man, as well as the physiology and metaphysics which constitute it." He adds, "that the human heart, of which it was hitherto impossible to sound the depth, in consequence of the impenetrable mystery that covered it, is no longer inaccessible, as the veil is at length torn away." The following is the modest motto in the title-page:

"*Exegi monumentum ære perrennius,*
"*Regalique situ pyramidum altius.*"

"Mémoires Historiques de Jeanne Gomart de Vaubernier, Comtesse Dubarry, dernière Maîtresse de Louis XV.; rédigés sur des Pièces authentiques: avec des Détails sur ce qui s'est passé à la Cour de France pendant qu'elle y étoit en Faveur; suivis de sa Correspondance avec M. M. de Brissac, Rohan, Maussabré, Madame Lebrun, et autres Personnes, pendant les Années 1790, 91, et 92; auxquels on a joint la Relation de ses quatre Voyages à Londres, ses Entretiens avec M. Pitt, son Procès et celui de M. M. Wandenyver, Banquiers, et l'importante Déclaration qu'elle fit entre deux Guichets de la Conciergerie après le Jugement qui la condamnoit á la Mort; par M. de Favrolle," &c.—Historical Memoirs of Jean Gomart de Vaubernier, Countess de Barré, the last Mistress of Louis XV. &c. 4 vols. 12mo.

The celebrated woman, whose life and adventures are here recorded, lived in great splendour towards the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. and perished on a scaffold soon after the execution of his grandson.

During the period when her word was a law, and her authority paramount, a thousand satires were circulated against this titled courtezan: her morals, of course, formed a fair subject of attack; but not content with this, her enemies reproached her with the baseness of her birth, as well as the vileness of her conduct during the early scenes of her youth. It is worthy of remark, however, that unlike her predecessor Madame de Pompadour, who also enjoyed the favour of the monarch, she never caused search to be made after, or endeavoured to procure, the punishment of the authors. What is still more strange, she never *hired* any pen in her defence, and the only work that ever appeared in her favour, was published after the demise of her royal paramour, and consequently during her disgrace.—In this production, entitled "La Galerie des Dames Françaises," (the Gallery of French Ladies) many praises are lavished on her beauty, equally on the excellent qualities of her mind and heart, but no attempt whatsoever is made to dissemble any of her faults.

This lady was placed near the person of the lascivious monarch, by the enemies of the Duke de Choiseul; and it appears, notwithstanding the seductions of that politic minister, whom Frederic the Great had denominated "the coachman of Europe," she always remained faithful to her protectors. She also openly countenanced and assisted the family of a man who espoused

espoused her from the odious principle of interest, and never once claimed the rights of a husband.

The two first volumes are filled with the adventures of her early life, a great portion of which are likely to be at least *apocryphal*; in addition to this, they have been repeatedly narrated before. The third and fourth contain an account of facts, less known, but more interesting; they chiefly relate to her conduct during the late revolution. A robbery of diamonds, to a considerable amount, rendered it necessary that she should take no less than four journies to England, &c.; and these became a pretext for her death, while certain Dutch bankers, who could be reproached with no other crime than that of transmitting money to a female who had left France with regular passports, and therefore could not be considered as an emigrant, were involved in her ruin.

A little before her execution, she attempted to obtain a procrastination, if not a repeal, of the sentence, by offering to indicate the particular parts, where she had concealed her money. On the other hand, M. Wandenyver, senior, who was assassinated along with her, so far from lamenting his fate, calmly employed himself in designating certain effects appertaining to foreigners, which had been entrusted to his care; and knowing that all his own property would be confiscated, he earnestly entreated that a debt of 300 livres in assignats, which he owed to Boze, the painter, might be repaid him.

On being placed in the fatal cart along with this old man, his two sons, and the deputy Noel, Madame Dubarry was seized with terror, and uttered loud and piercing lamentations.

"The grief of the Countess (says M. De Favrolle) was so violent, and indeed so moving, that the officer of the *gendarmerie*, fearing lest a capricious people, who had permitted the king and queen to be tranquilly conducted to the guillotine, might produce a commotion, and thus save the mistress of Louis XV. gave orders to hasten the progress of those condemned. On their arrival at the *Place de la Revolution* she was obliged to descend first, and her grief now became so violent, that her reason seemed to be affected; and when the executioner appeared, she exclaimed, Help! Help! (*A moi! A moi!*) Soon after this, she was more collected, and with that mild and persuasive voice that never before entreated in vain, exclaimed, "Allow me a moment longer, Sir, I beseech you!" (*Encore un moment, Monsieur, je vous prie!*) But deaf, as the frightful deity of which he was the minister, he did not appear even to hear the words addressed to him from her still charming mouth; for he seized the unfortunate Dubarry and without the least pity for her fine form, threw her on the block; a moment after this, that head whose beauty had placed it so near the throne, fell under the axe that terminated the fate of our last king and his august spouse."

"Introduction à la Physique Terrestre par les Fluides Expansibles."—An Introduction to the Natural Philosophy of the Earth, by the Expansible Fluids.

M. de Luc, a natural philosopher of great repute on the continent, appears by this publication to be at open war with the chemists of the present day. He announces in his preface, "that he considers the new chemical theory, as completely barring the way to the advancement of science," and he treats it with an equal degree of ferocity throughout the whole of his work.

After quoting Bacon, and making the same reproach to the philosophers of the present day, as that great man did to those of his own age, he enters on an analysis of the new theory, and while alluding to the composition and decomposition of water, observes, that the whole foundation of the modern doctrines, entirely rests on two facts, one of which, if we are to give credit to its advocates, has been proved analytically, the other synthetically. He then attacks the principles which have directed the late M. de Lavoisier in his opinions, and after describing a variety of experiments concludes thus: "All these particular facts, of which it would be easy to multiply examples, authorise me to lay it down as a general principle, that nearly all the bodies in nature, (according to M. de Lavoisier) are capable of existing in three different states; in the state of solidity; in the state of liquidity; and in the äereform state; and that these three states of the same bodies depend on the quantity of caloric combined with them."

This, however, is denied by M. de Luc, who maintains, that mercury and water alone are in the state here alluded to; he also reproaches Lavoisier with having mistaken the nature of water, and insinuates that he has confounded the elastic vapour with the permanent gasses.

"A Description of Plants, either entirely new, or hitherto but little known, cultivated in the Garden of J. M. Cels, with

with figured Prints; by E. P. VENTENAT, of the National Institute, and one of the Trustees of the Library of the Pantheon; 1 vol. folio."

The avowed object of this work is the publication of the coloured plates, and a description of the fine collection of plants, belonging to M. Cels, of the National Institute. This naturalist has been occupied during the space of the last thirty years, in procuring rare foreign trees, as well as such shrubs as are hardy enough to live in the open air in France. In addition to these, he also possesses several others confined to his hot-house and *orangerie*. His collection is constantly augmenting, either by means of exchanges with others, or the correspondence of travelling naturalists, who frequently send him seeds.

As Mr. Cels is principally occupied with the *cultivation* of plants, he has not been hitherto able to find time for a description of his vegetable treasures; he has therefore entrusted this task to the care of M. Ventenat, his colleague in the National Institute; a botanist who has already rendered himself celebrated by the publication of several much esteemed treatises.

The work consists of ten *fasciculæ*, each composed of ten plants, all of which have been designed by M. Redontè, a man of avowed talents, and engraved by M. Sellier, one of the best artists in France. Of this collection, twenty plants are already known, but described in an incomplete manner. Eighteen more, inaccurately designated heretofore, are here elucidated in a more complete manner, and denominated anew. Sixty-two species are absolutely *new*, and consequently confer extraordinary value on this work.—They, of course, present a varied organization, as the author, in his series, is obliged to recur to about forty-five families of plants.

In the course of this pursuit, he has acquired six new *genera*, which are added to the long series already known.

1. The *caladium*, which appertains to the family of the aroides, and differs in general respects from the arum.

2. The *lubinia*, which approaches to the genus *lysimachia*, and is distinguished by an irregular corolla, as well as by a fruit which never opens.

3. The *chaptalia*, which bears some resemblance to the *perdicium*.

4. The *oliveria*, which differs from the *astrantia*, by means of flowers, all of which are fertile.

5. The *redutea*, which possesses considerable affinity to the *fugiosa*; and,

6. The *bossiæa*, the distinguishing characteristic of which is its compressed pod.

"Fables, par J. J. F. BOISARD; faisant Suite aux deux Volumes publiés en 1773 and 1777."—Fables, by J. J. F. Boisard; being a Continuation of two Volumes, published by him in 1773 and 1777; 1 vol. 12mo.

Artists have painted after Raphael, and executed works of sculpture after Phidias; it is not blameable, therefore, to compose fables in imitation of La Fontaine. Here follows two or three specimens of the manner and talents of the author:

LA BOULE ET LES QUILLES.

Elle a le diable au corps cette boule maudite,
Disoit les quilles! rien ne résiste à ses coups!
Sans qu'on puissé jamais savoir ce qui l'irrite,
Elle est toujours en l'air pour se jetter sur nous!
Du fracas que je fais, moi-même je m'étonne,
Dit la boule; sans pied ni main.
Sans aucun mouvement que celui qu'on me donne,
A qui se trouve en mon chemin
Sans colère contre personne.
Indifférente à tout, tout autant qu'il se peut,
Je fais, sans le vouloir, tout le mal que l'on veut.

L'ANE ET LES PASSANS.

Je ne sais par quelle aventure,
En beau chemin d'ailleurs, une âne dans un trou
S'étant mis, y restoit enfoncé jusqu'au cou.
Chaque passant, sans soin ni cure,
Et par sottise toute pure,
S'en approchoit, le regardoit,
Et tous ne manquoit pas de dire,
Mais pour s'être mis là, comment donc a-t-il fait?
Messieurs, répondit le baudet,
Apprenex-moi comme on s'en tire,
Je vous dirai comme on s'y met.

LA VACHE ET SON VEAU.

"La vache, en regardant son veau,
Disoit à la jument de chasse:
Mais voyez donc sauter mon veau!
Ne trouvez-vous pas que mon veau
Galoppe avec tout plein de grâce?
Moi, je vous dirai qu'à mon veau,
Je trouve toujours, quoi qu'il fasse,
Un je ne sais quoi qui me passe,
Et que n'a point tout autre veau.
A quoi la jument un peu lasse
De ce rabachage de veau,
Répondit enfin: je vous passe
Votre engouement pour votre veau
Je veux bien croire votre veau
Un veau de la première classe;
Mais après tout, ma chère, un veau.
Ne peut jamais être qu'un veau."

"Influence

"Influence de l'Habitude sur la Faculté de Penser; Ouvrage qui a remporté le Prix sur cette Question, proposé par l'Institut National, determiner quelle est l'Influence de l'Habitude sur la Faculté de Penser; ou, en d'autre Terms, faire voir l'Effet que produit sur chacune de nos Facultés Intellectuelles la fréquente Répétition des mêmes Opérations. Par P. MAINE BIRAN."—On the Influence of Habit on the Faculty of Thought; a Work which obtained the Prize for the Question proposed by the National Institute. By P. Maine Biran.

A question of nearly a similar tendency, has been lately proposed by the Academy of Berlin; on which occasion, M. Degerando was *crowned*, in consequence of his interesting dissertation on that subject. M. Maine Biran, upon the present occasion, was awarded the prize offered by the Institute; and all the friends of mankind must rejoice to behold two great literary bodies holding out encouragement to those whose studies have *man* for their object. It has been said indeed, that the northern states are but little favourable to works of imagination, and that the *palm* must be yielded to the happier climates of Greece and Italy; yet it must be confessed, that in some particular branches, we excel all the great men produced in the ages of Pericles, Alexander, and Augustus; and that Locke, Newton, and Linneus, the glory of modern times, are not to be equalled, much less surpassed, in the annals of antiquity.

M. Maine Biran introduces his work by an attempt to fix our ideas, relative to what may be termed the *mechanism of human sensations*; he then examines our habitual modes, &c.; divides these into passive and active. In the second part, he considers the influence of habit on the methods and operations of reasoning, and gives a classification of signs, associations, &c. &c. He also remarks, in direct opposition to Condillac and Bonnet, "that a being reduced to organs passive and immoveable, or of which he either does not perceive or direct the movement, would be confined to *instinctive* faculties, and not possess any distinct *personality*. Did he enjoy the power of *smell* alone, for example, his existence might be compared to that of the oyster or the polypus, but he would be utterly unable to form combinations, abstractions, &c.

"Poesies de F. M. G. DUAULT."—A Collection of Poetry, by F. M. G. Duault, 1 vol. 16mo.

M. Duault has here published a collection of all the poetical compositions written by him. It is divided into two parts: the former, under the title of the *Athenaïde*, contains love verses; the second is a poem on the seasons. The following satire, entitled "Les Niveleurs," which possesses an immediate connection with scenes still recent in France, must be allowed to possess some merit.

"Il n'est pas de bandit qui n'ait, dans son quartier,
Ouvert un cours public des secrets du métier,
Et n'étale aux regards les bustes, les images,
De ce que Rome antique eut de fous ou des sages.
Crispin, pour n'être plus bafoué sous son nom,
Parmi ces morts fameux cherche un nouveau patron;
Et prenant du défunt le port et l'assurance:
'Place! c'est Curius lui même qui s'avance,
'Ce héros tant vanté, pour avoir un fois,
'En recevant visite, assaisonné des pois,
'Et qui vient, du brouet rétablissant l'usage,
'A la ville enseigner comme on dîne au village,
'Au peuple souverain rendre sa majesté,
'Au riche nonchalant l'active pauvreté,
'Oter la honte au pauvre, en détruisant l'aumône,
'Et vous tailler à tous la serge á la même aune.
'Pour moi, je suis Gracchus, s'écrie un autre fou;
'Mon bourgeois est trop riche, et je n'ai un sou;
'Mais grâce à nos docteurs, je veux prouver de reste
'Que l'on n'a rien à soi sans un vol manifeste,
'Et que, si la nature eût voulou tout de bon
'Que de ses fruits un jour on payât la façon,
'Dans son vaste pouvoir, juste envers tous les hommes,
'Elle eût fait des écus comme elle a fait des pommes,
'Qu'elle fait tout gratis; or le bon sens me dit
'Que j'ai des droits à tout, quand j'ai bon appétit.'
Mon cordonnier lui-même, au fond de sa boutique,
Rêve, en taillant son cuir, ses plans de République,
Et songe à rehausser l'éclat de ses vertus
En prenant sa patente au nom de Torquatus.
Je les ai vus ces jours de démence et d'horreurs;
Ou, pour régner en paix, d'infames oppresseurs
Mettoient de Nismes à Brest le meurtre à l'entreprise,
En nous faisant chanter la liberté conquise!

J'ai

J'ai vu comme on ramène un peuple à l'âge
d'or!
Hélas! ces jours affreux, les reverrai-je
encor?
Avons-nous bien assez de notre obéissance
Des Tibères du temps fatigué l'insolence?"
&c.

"Essais sur les Iles Fortunées et l'Antique Atlantide; ou, Précis de l'Histoire Générale de l'Archipel des Canaires. Par J. B. G. M. BORY DE ST. VINCENT, Officier Français. In 4to, avec trois Cartes et sept Planches, Prix, pour Paris, 15 fr."—*Essays relative to the Fortunate Islands, and the Ancient Atlantides; or, a Summary of the General History of the Archipelago of the Canaries. By J. B. G. M. Bory de St. Vincent, a French Officer. One vol. 4to. with three Charts and seven Plates.*

M. de St. Vincent, on visiting the Canaries, conceived the idea, that they were the Fortunate Islands of antiquity, the Elysian Fields of Homer, the Hesperides, the real mount Atlas, &c.; but as many of them happen to be exceedingly barren, he has recourse to imagination, and supposes them to have formerly constituted part of a great continent, &c. From the frequent traces of fire, and the marks of volcanoes but lately extinguished, he is also led to suppose, that they have of late become more sterile than formerly. But lest the unprejudiced reader should imagine, that these are not now worthy of the appellation of the Fortunate Islands, he thinks it would not be difficult for an enlightened government to render them so, by the introduction of negro slavery, and the importation of a wretched race from the coast of Africa!

Aventure and Lancerote, we are told, possess some fertile vallies; but both these and Terro are the most barren isles in the whole Archipelago. Here, however, are produced some good horses, the breed of which was originally introduced from the coast of Barbary, and also some excellent mules; asses too succeed there. The wine, however, is of a very inferior quality, and the whole of it is converted into brandy.

The Island of Canary, which gives its name to the whole cluster, appears at first sight to be entirely composed of a single mountain. Its summit is covered, we are told, with eternal snow, and the rivulets which spring from it, at once embellish and refresh the vallies below. The soil is so extraordinarily fertile, that it yields two or three crops of *maïs*, or Indian corn, annually; barley and wheat also succeed there. All the high grounds are covered with forests, and the island abounds with flocks. Pulse, of every kind, wax, honey, a little silk and cotton, excellent wool, olives, and the cheese called *baron co undo*, are also produced here.

Gomero possesses the reputation of being exceedingly fertile; the centre consists of a vast forest of pines and beeches, in which wild cats and deer are to be found. The valley of Hermigua is covered with vines and fruit trees; such as dates, oranges, citrons, bannanas, and peaches.

Palma.—This island rises considerably above the level of the sea; its summits are often clothed with snow, and overshadowed with dark forests of pines, which are employed in the construction of barks, adapted to the fisheries on the coast of Barbary. Not only the vine, but the sugar-cane is cultivated with great success here.

Ferro, termed by the French *l'Ile de Fer*, was the first discovered of all the Canaries; it is however the least, the most sterile, and the worst peopled: it is deficient in respect to water, and the cattle are reduced to the necessity of satisfying their thirst, by recurring to the ocean.

Teneriffe is the largest of the whole cluster of isles: it also possesses the greatest number of inhabitants. The grain produced here is not sufficient for the consumption of the natives; on the other hand, its vintage exceeds that of the whole Archipelago. The vines are of two sorts; the one named vidonia, which produces a dry and strong liquor, is the most abundant; and the other, named Malvoisia, which was originally introduced from the Morea. As oxen, sheep, hogs, and fowls, can easily be procured at St. Croix, it is the opinion of many French navigators, that it is more advantageous to call there than at Madeira. The *peak* occupies nearly the centre of the isle, and both Pingré and Borda have estimated the the height at 1904 toises.

"Sommaire des Principales Preuves de la Verité et de l'Origine Surnaturelle de la Révélation Chrétienne."—*A Summary of the Principal Proofs of the Truth and Supernatural Origin of the Christian Religion; 8vo.*

We are here told, that truth alone is amiable.

"Rien n'est beau que le vrai, le vrai seul est
aimable."

It is also maintained, that all the horrors produced during the last century, proceeded solely from "political and reli-

gious anarchy;" whence it is inferred, that an abundance of evils may be warded off by the dissemination of the Christian religion.

"Memorial Topographique et Militaire, Ouvrage periodique."—A Topographical and Military Memoir, published by the *Dépôt de la Guerre*.

Many useful Treatises have appeared in France, relative to the subject of war, but the greater part consist either of special applications of the grand system of the war art, such as those published by Puisegur and Guibert, or the development of particular systems, like those of Tolard, &c. On the present occasion, it is intended to describe every thing necessary for the success of a great enterprise; and consequently, a complete and detailed course of the science. Four numbers have already appeared.

In the first, the authors, who conceal their names, but are known to be military men of distinguished reputation, have given a nomenclature of all the authors, both ancient and modern, who have written on the art of war.

In the second, we have an analytical notice relative to historians, from Herodotus to Robertson.

In the third, there is an account of the present state of topography in Europe, with a catalogue of all the charts hitherto rendered public; and,

In the fourth, we are presented with a discourse relative to the means of attaining a knowledge of the scene of action.

In the course of this work there is also to be found, a commentary on the famous battle of Leuthen, whence resulted the most decisive events, by reducing the vanquished army from ninety to thirty thousand, and restoring the sword and the sceptre to the hand of Frederick the Great.

"Voyage en Islande, fait par Ordre de S. M. Danoise; contenant des Observations sur les Mœurs et les Usages des Habitans; une Description des Lacs, des Rivières, des Glaciers, des Sources chaudes et volcans: des diverses Espèces des Terres, Pierres, Fossiles, et Pétrifications, des Animaux, Poissons, Insectes, &c. &c.; avec un Atlas. Traduit du Danois par GAUTHIER DE LA PEYRONIE, Traducteur des Voyages de Pallas."—A Voyage to Iceland, undertaken by order of his Majesty the King of Denmark; containing Observations on the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants; a Description of the Lakes, Rivers, Glaciers, &c. together with an Atlas. Translated from the Danish by Gauthier de la Peyronie, &c. 5 vols. with an Atlas.

Notwithstanding the curious details relative to Iceland, which former travellers have published, yet the present King of Denmark, or rather the Prince who acts in his name, deemed it necessary to obtain new information relative to this distant and secluded portion of the world. His Royal Highness accordingly instructed the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, to select proper persons, in order to collect the necessary information relative either to the singular phenomena which might present themselves to their view, or concerning those which mankind had entertained hitherto only vague and incompetent notions.

The choice of this learned body having fallen on Messrs. Olassen and Povelsen; they, in their turn, spared neither pains nor enquiries to present a description of the history, both civil and natural of Iceland, in consequence of which this work, edited under the superintendance of the society already alluded to, has been published.

On this occasion, the division of the island, such as prevails at the present moment, for the political administration is here adopted. It is in this order, we are presented with a circumstantial account of every district, the form and nature of the mountains, the hills, the vallies, the glaciers, the indications of ancient and modern volcanoes, the rivers and rivulets, the stagnant waters and the mineral springs. In addition to this geographical summary, we find many judicious remarks on the temperature of the climate, and the revolution of the seasons; the nature of the soil, the different species of earth, stones, minerals, fossils, and petrifactions; in short, all that can be desired relative to husbandry, meadow lands, and the breeding of domestic animals. Neither has any thing been neglected concerning the economy of the natives, their manners, or the ways of living, in such a singular country.

It appears that Iceland is situate in the North Sea, between the 63d and 67th degrees of latitude, is exactly one hundred and thirty common leagues in length, and about seventy in breadth. The distance from the Feroe or Faro Islands, is seventy marine leagues, reckoning twenty to a degree, and but thirty-five from Greenland, which, on that side, is rendered inaccessible by ice and rocks.

The island itself is represented as being generally

generally composed of mountains and steep rocks; but we are assured that it also abounds "with very beautiful plains and valleys, which afford excellent pasturage for the numerous flocks, which are to be seen there." On the other hand, the mountains, which are for the most part sterile and uncultivated, present their summits covered continually with snow and ice. Many of these have volcanoes, the most famous of which is that of Hecla.

This has thrown out currents of lava, at different epochs, and actually ejected, such an amazing quantity of pumice stones, in 1764, that the sea towards the south side, was covered with them to the extent of twenty leagues.

The mountains, which appear generally clothed with ice, are denominated Jöeckuls. From these, during the summer, proceed torrents, that not only chill the air, but produce a fœtid smell. The maritime parts of this island appear to be better inhabited than the internal portion, on account of the prodigious quantity of fish which the sea throws on the coast, as well as for the purposes of commerce.

Large masses of marble are found in different parts, as well as crystals, denominated after the name of this land.

The cavities in the mountains contain large masses of sulphur, and the same substance is also discovered on the plains, covered over with a layer of sand and clay. This island produces few or no trees: it abounds, however, with briars and juniper bushes; but these not being sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, they have recourse to drift wood, and even to fish bones steeped in the oil of cod's liver, for fuel. As large roots are found in a multitude of places, it would appear that forests were not formerly unknown.

Garlick, sorrel, and the cochlearia are very common here, and have been supposed serviceable to the health of the inhabitants, amidst the hurried mists of the climate. Angelica is also produced in great plenty, and this plant attains an uncommon degree of luxuriance; but the most extraordinary as well as the most precious vegetable which nature confers on this region, is a species of moss, exactly resembling that plant termed by the French *le pulmonaire*, which, on being mixed with milk, is converted into a farinaceous substance. In some houses it is made into broth, and is esteemed very healthy by those supposed to be skilful. Neither pulse nor fruits are produced here, the climate being two cold; the same reason holds good in respect to grain.

No wild beasts are seen here, except now and then a bear that is floated from Greenland, on a field of ice, and a kind of fox, the skin of which is valuable on account of its fur. The breed of horses is extremely small, but agile and vigorous, and when brought from the mountains at five years of age, turn out very serviceable. Sheep are produced in abundance, for every farm has its flock. In certain places they are allowed to remain out during the whole year, but the lambs are constantly housed, as they are unable to support the intense cold: the fleeces are of an excellent quality. The cows, which are also numerous, are at the same time small; we are assured, however, that they give abundance of milk.

The game consists solely of partridges, snipes, and woodcocks; the first of these are white, and as large as those found on the continent. Eagles, vultures, sparrow-hawks, falcons, and owls, are all to be met with here. The Iceland falcons, when tamed, have always been famous, for the pursuit of game.

The *edredon*, a species of ducks, is famous for its feathers; the swan, the goose, the diver, and in general, every kind of fresh or salt water fowl, common to northern climates abounds here. Fish of all kinds, such as the herring, the mackarel, the skate, the cray, the plaice, and the sole, are caught; but it is the cod in particular, which is valued by, and produces most profit to, the inhabitants. In the lakes are to be seen large trout, in the rivers salmon, and in the adjoining seas whales during the summer season.

The Icelanders are of the ordinary size, but of a robust temperament. They live soberly and frugally; they are alert, well proportioned, and nearly all of them have light-coloured hair. After fifty years of age, they become subject to a variety of maladies and infirmities, and most of them die in consequence of diseases of the lungs, the scurvy, and obstructions. The shortness of their lives is attributed,

1. To their extreme labour during one portion of the year.

2. To their sedentary manner of living during another.

3. To the exposure to the elements in the fishing season, on the part of those who live near the coast; and

4. To the dampness that prevails in the valleys, in respect to those who reside in the interior.

During

During the summer, the Icelanders usually live on the head of the cod, as they salt the other parts of that fish for the purposes of exportation; and during the winter they consume the heads of their sheep, which they also salt; the part reserved for themselves, is preserved, we are told, in a species of vinegar, made with sour whey; and this, in addition to milk, constitutes their chief subsistence, bread being very scarce—that brought from Copenhagen is a species of biscuit made of rye. They boil their fish for the most part in salt water, and use neither salt nor spice; butter being the sole ingredient ever employed by them.

The Atlas, which accompanies the five volumes, whence we have extracted the above particulars, besides maps, contains designs of the most interesting objects, described in the body of the work. In addition to this, there is a large chart of Iceland, containing a correct outline of all the gulphs, bays, rivers, stations, most of the fishes with which the circumjacent sea abound are also correctly figured, &c. The birds of prey, are arranged and classed according to their respective *genera*.

"Quelques Observations Importantes et Curieuses sur la Vaccine," &c. Several Curious and Important Observations, relative to the Vaccine Inoculation in particular, and the Medical Art in general. By G. JOUARD, of the Department of the Allier, a Physician and Man of Letters.

The author is very laudably employed in combating, both by means of argument and facts, such of his countrymen as are still infidels relative to the excellence of the new discovery here alluded to. Not content with maintaining its superiority over the ancient method of inoculation, he insists that it is never attended with the least danger, while he, at the same time, endeavours to calm the tender solicitude of mothers, by pointing out the extreme simplicity of the operation.

Towards the conclusion, he maintains, in consequence of a number of cases which have come under his inspection, that the Jennerian method, not unfrequently produces a salutary alteration, that not only facilitates, but even produces, the cure of other maladies.

"Géographie Mathematique, Physique, et Politique de Toutes les Parties du Monde, rédigée d'apres ce qui a été publié d'exact et de nouveau par les Géographes, les Naturalistes, les Voyageurs et les Auteurs de Statistique des Nations les plus éclairés, destinée principalement aux Maisons d'Education, aux Professeurs de Géographie, aux Négocians, et aux Bibliothèques des Hommes d'Etat; publiée par E. MENTELLE, de l'Institut National; MALTE BRUN, Géographe Danois. Les Détails sur la France, par HERBIN, employé au Ministére du Grand Juge, et Membre de la Société de Statistique de Paris. Dédidée au Consul Cambacérès. Paris, Tardieu, Imprimeur-libraire, Rue des Mathurins, S. Jacques, No. 335. 15 Volumes de Texte de 500 à 550 pages chacun, format in 8°. Première livraison, 5 vol. 8°. Prix 30 fr."—The Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography of all Parts of the World, compiled from all the new and most correct Works published by Geographers, Travellers, and Authors, respecting the Statisticks of the most enlightened Nations, chiefly destined for the Education of Youth, the Professors of Geography, Merchants, &c. &c. Published by E. Mentelle, of the National Institute, and Malte Brun, a Danish Geographer. The Details relative to France by Herbin, &c. 15 vols. 8vo.

Of this work, which is dedicated to the Consul Cambacérès, the Editors give the following account: "Far from copying (say M. Mentelle and Brun) the universal geographical publications to be found in foreign countries, and which themselves are merely copies or abridgments of others, we have ascended to the sources of geographical knowledge; we have appropriated to ourselves indeed, but merely as a mine worthy of being explored, all the scattered materials existing in the different European languages; we have considered the astronomers, the philosophers, and the naturalists, as our guides and our masters; all the travellers as our colleagues; and all nations as our tributaries."

Five volumes only of this very extensive publication have as yet appeared, and of these we shall here give a brief description:

The 1st consists of general geography, and some treatises on that science.

The 2d contains an introduction to a knowledge of Europe in general, and Sweden and Denmark, with their dependences, in particular.

The 3d conveys an account of Great Britain and the Batavian Republic.

The 4th includes the states of Austria and Prussia, together with appendixes relative

tive to Poland and the German indemnities.

And the 5th the states of the empire; to which are added, some general articles relative to Germany.

Among the principal memoirs contained in these volumes is one by Mentelle, on the confidence that ought to be put in ancient geographers: on this occasion, in conformity to the nature of the work, which is entirely analytical, he gives an excellent analysis of the celebrated production of Gosselin on this subject. This is followed by two more of the same species of composition; the one a theory of the earth by Buffon, and the other by Deluc. They are, indeed, diametrically opposite to each other in respect to the result; but, in the language of the editor, "this very contrast becomes more *piquant*, in consequence of the great renown possessed by both these authors: the former on the score of genius and imagination; the latter on that of knowledge and argument."

These are followed by a new chronological summary, relative to the progress of geography among European nations, a work in itself so interesting, that it might be detached from the general plan, on purpose to form a publication by itself.

As the resemblance between the days of the week, in Latin and Gothic, is considered as striking, we shall here transcribe them, in their respective languages, more especially as this striking conformity, in nearly all languages, has often been adduced as a proof of one common source.

Latin.

Dies solis (jour du soleil.)
— Lunæ (jour de la lune.)
— Martis (jour de Mars.)
— Mercurii (jour de Mercure.)
— Jovis (jour de Jupiter.)
— Veneris (jour de Vénus.)
— Saturni (jour de Saturne.)

Gothick.

Sunnardag (jour du soleil.)
Masurdag (jour de la lune.)
Tyrs-dag (jour du Dieu de la Force.)
Odins-dag (jour du Dieu de la Victoire et de la Sagesse.)
Thers-dag (jour du Dieu du Tonnerre.)
Fraya dag (jour de la Déese de l'Amour.)
Langus dag (jour de la purification.)

It would be unpardonable to omit, that the second volume abounds with a variety of instructive and interesting particulars, relative to Europe, particularly a comparative estimate of its various kingdoms and states: these are preceded by a general introduction replete with talents and enthusiasm: "In issuing from the hands of nature, (says the author of this portion of the work) our part of the globe possessed no claim to that pre-eminence which distinguishes it at this day. The Orel Lana, and the Nile, these two kings of rivers, would have found themselves straitened throughout the extent of the quarter which we inhabit. Those fruits which at present constitute the pride of our gardens, are presents from more fortunate climates; we are rich alone by borrowing. This narrow peninsula, which makes a figure on the globe, merely as an appendix to Asia, is become the metropolis of the human race, and the legislatrix of the universe. Europe is every where;—a whole continent is peopled with our colonies, and one half of our armies would be fully sufficient to conquer the feeble Asia, and the ferocious Africa."

This is assuredly a work of considerable merit, but it is ridiculous to consider it in the light of a school-book, being far too voluminous for the perusal of youth.

"Principles de Droit Naturel Appliqués à l'Ordre Social, à l'Usage des Jeunes Gens destinés aux Fonctions Publiques," &c.—The Principles of Natural Law, applied to the Social Order, for the Use of such Young Men as may be destined for Public Functions. By J. P. Maffioli, formerly a Lawyer of Nancy. 2 vols. 8vo.

By natural law, the author understands the rules observed by men, in their intercourse with each other, independently of those positive laws instituted by the social compact in every nation. The work of M. Maffioli consists of four books, which are divided into so many conferences. He lays it down as a principle, that natural law is merely the result of the knowledge of man; and in this review he by turns developes his faculties, his sensibility, his *impressibility*, (impressibilité) his reason, his imagination, his liberty, his morality, his conscience, &c. After this, he establishes the necessity of a revealed religion, which he maintains to be a necessary consequence from human nature. "Out of the revealed law," says he (liv. ii. confer. 6. p. 143.) there is no public law, no law of nations, no liberty, no equality, no sovereignty." According to him, "anterior to revelation, there did not exist any other law than that of the strongest, while Christianity by its benign influence, (as we are told) has entirely annihilated slavery. Sovereignty (it is added) does not appertain to the people; the government of one is that

that of nature; the sovereignty, confided to an assembly, is formed on the model of the god of Spinosa. Political liberty is wholly impracticable, both in law and fact; there is no equality but under a monarchy: republicanism, even in spite of the magistrate himself, engenders, from its very nature, oppression and inequality; there is no republic but under the government of a high person," &c.

"Des Bois Propres aux Constructions Navales, Manuel des Agens Forestiers et Maritimes; contenant les Lois, Règlemens, et Instructions relatifs à la Disposition et à l'Usage des Bois de Marine. Accompagné de vingt-sept Figures, gravées et enluminées, réduites sur celles données par l'Administration Générale des Forêts, à la Suite de ses Instructions Officielles du 20 Messidor An XI; suivi d'un Dictionnaire des Principaux Terms d'Architecture Navale; par GOUJON (de la Somme) ancien Jurisconsulte, Editeur du Mémorial des Forêts."—Of the Woods proper for Naval Purposes, a Manuel for the Agents employed in Forests and Maritime Affairs, containing the Laws, Regulations, and Instructions relative to the Use and Disposition of those termed Maritime Woods; accompanied with twenty-seven Figures, engraved and illuminated, &c. &c.: to which is added, a Dictionary, describing the principal Terms of Naval Architecture; by Goujon, (of the Somme) formerly a Jurisconsul, and Editor of the Memorial relative to Forests.

This manual contains:

1. An account of the ordonnance respecting waters and forests, in 1669; and also the woods reserved for building the royal palaces and ships of war.

2. Two *arretés*, or orders of the king's council: one of the 21st of September, 1700, which regulates the formalities proper to be observed relative to the affairs of the marine; the other of July 23, 1748, probiting ecclesiastical as well as secular communities, and even private persons, from cutting down any forest trees, which had been previously marked by the officers of the royal marine.

4. The laws relative to the exportation of wood.

5. An arreté of the consuls published in the year 11, concerning wood proper for knees and ribs for men of war.

6. Regulations relative to the national woods.

7. Twenty-seven illuminated plates of skeletons of vessels. And,

8. A dictionary of the technical terms employed in the forests and dock-yards.

It appears by a law of the 9th Floreal of the 11th year:

1. That the payment for the wood appertaining to individuals, will be made previously to its being taken away.

2. That the carriage is not to be delayed more than a year after its being cut.

"Analyse des Opinions diverses sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie," &c.—An Analysis of the different Opinions entertained relative to the Origin of Printing, by DAUNOU, Member of the National Institute. 1 vol. 8vo.

The present and last age have derived such signal benefits from the discovery of the art of printing, that it is impossible to be indifferent relative to its origin. The event is not very remote, for it cannot be dated further back than three centuries and a half; yet, although Europe at that period possessed several literary men of some eminence, yet we are not *positively* acquainted either with the name of the real inventor, or the first processes, or even the first products of the art.

The obscurity in which all these objects is enveloped, proceeds from the genuine disposition of mankind, in respect to new discoveries and their inventors. Some are indifferent, not a few jealous, and many are prejudiced. Nor ought it to be omitted that the first inventors concealed their discovery, with an affected air of mystery; and it has been said that they wished to impose so far on the world, as to sell for manuscripts, and at a high price, those books composed in a far more expeditious mode. The earliest essays might also have proved too unpromising to fix the attention, and it was not until after the most decisive success, that a contention arose relative to the first discovery. It then unfortunately occurred, that the names of the persons who made the original attempts, those who created the art itself, as well as those who perfected it, together with the names of the places where the first essays took place, and the cities where the first sheets were worked off; in short, every thing essential became subject of dispute. In fine, printing has not only become an object of a discussion, but even of a serious quarrel between Harlem, Strasburg, and Mayence, while Coster, Guttemberg, Fust, and Schæffer, have all had in their turn their respective partizans and enemies.

In this predicament, M. Daunou has stepped forward, and acting in the capacity of an advocate-general, or a magistrate of the ancient parliaments, has drawn up and delivered in a report, in which he has discovered not only much knowledge, but

but also great impartiality and acuteness. Typography, as he justly observes, consists in the art of forming the moveable types, or ground-work of the copies which are to be taken of any discourse, &c. The art of forming this type, as formerly, by means of solid plates, is no more than the art of engraving, applied to the representation of a written dissertation. According to him, neither the substance of the characters, nor the manner of cutting them, ought to enter into the enquiry, as typography commences the moment that moveable plates are applied, and a new art has arisen on the part of him who originally composed them either of wood or metal, whether melted or sculptured.

After this, the author passes in review the various pamphlets, books, &c. usually considered as the first productions of the art of printing. He then enquires, whether these were the productions of tabular printing (by means of solid plates) or of typography, properly so called? And what is the real epoch of these productions which bear not any date? The first work which possesses a date in the body of the impression, is the Psalter of 1457. Before the Psalter, the only production of great extent, which there are just notices to believe, claims a more ancient origin, is the Bible in *folio*, known by the designation of the Bible of 637 pages, of two columns each, each column of 40 lines at least and 42 at the most. The *quantity* of this impression, induces the author to suppose, that it could have been executed by moveable characters alone.

The next consideration is, the person or persons to whom the invention ought to be attributed; and this leads M. Daunou to refer to Guttemberg who, after residing at Strasburgh, returned to Mayence, his native country, where he associated himself, and worked along with Fust. A variety of different considerations unite to prove, or at least to suppose, that the *Bible of 637 leaves*, is the joint product of the labours of Guttemberg and Fust, at Mayence. The result is, that the invention of printing ought to be attributed to Guttemberg, and that the first productions of this charming art were published at Mayence.

M. Daunou further supposes, that the Bible of 637 pages was printed in characters *cast* for the purpose, and that Schæffer, the son-in-law of Fust, merely assisted in the progress of the discovery, by finding out a more easy mode of forming the character, perhaps by means of the matrices now in common use, &c.

"Dissertation sur le Prejugé qui attribue aux Egyptiens l'Honneur de la Découverte des Sciences et des Arts, lue à la Séance" &c.—A Dissertation on the Prejudice which attributes to the Egyptians the Honour of the Discovery of the Arts and Sciences, read at the public Sitting of the Academy of Cäen, on the 15th Germinal of the 10th Year; by C. CAILLY, a Member of the Academy, and Vice-President of the Tribunal of Appeal; 8vo.

We have already noticed this work; but as every thing relative to the arts and sciences is interesting, and as Egypt in particular, is a subject well calculated to engage the attention of a nation, whose armies performed such brilliant actions there, we shall now complete the analysis.

While treating of *sculpture*, the author remarks, that all the monuments of that description attest the infancy of this art among the ancient Egyptians. Their statues neither announced genius, nor talents, nor precision, nor correctness. Winckelmann, in his *Monumenti Inediti*, attributes this to three causes, which have retarded the progress of the Egyptians in respect to every thing connected with design.

1. A strict resemblance, in point of figure, among all the individuals of this nation.

2. The strict genius of its government and religion; and,

3. The quality of the artists.

Navigation and Commerce.—The religious prejudices of the people were in express opposition to both of these. The sea was held in execration among the Egyptians; it was their Typhon, the enemy of Osiris. The priests took care to inculcate and maintain an aversion for every species of commerce, and all communication with foreigners was interdicted. It was not until the last of their kings began to reign, that entrance into Egypt was permitted to strangers.

Medicine and Chemistry.—The author mentions the former of these, merely as a collection of ridiculous and superstitious practices, destitute of any anatomical acquirements, the principal part consisting of a dietetic regimen. In respect to chemistry, the use of the most common processes was entirely unknown.

Institutions, Civil and Political.—Both ancients and moderns have overwhelmed the Egyptians with eulogiums on the wisdom of their government; but, according to Paw, whose opinion has been adopted by M. Cailly, the ancients, who paid such high respect to the laws and policy

policy of Egypt, were in a continual illusion on this subject, the origin of which it is not difficult to discover, as it now clearly appears, that the Greek authors have confounded those laws which they observed there, with those which they did not observe, and which existed in books alone. This, however, is the case, more or less, in all countries, as custom, violence, and injustice, frequently supersede the written code; and although the ancient institutions might have been violated by the tyranny of the voluptuous and tyrannical Pharoahs, yet it remains an eternal monument of the wisdom of the nation, that they prescribed the conduct and duties of society, by means of a body of regulations drawn up with talents and ability. On this subject, however, many of the modern writers are divided, although Goguet (vol. i. page 107) has borne ample testimony to the justice of the foregoing remark.

It must be owned, on the other hand, that the division of the people into classes, and the scorn with which those who laboured for the rest were treated, cannot be too severely censured. This alone was sufficient to produce the downfall of the nation; for the most numerous portion of the people exhibited none of that love for their country, or were ever swayed on great and critical occasions with that noble daring, which may be said to constitute the soul and support of a state.

On the whole, this Dissertation is written with talents and discrimination: the style is clear and simple, and no small portion of erudition is displayed in the course of the work.

"Essai sur le Perfectionnement des Beaux Arts, par les Sciences Exactes," &c.—An Essay on the Means of Perfecting the Fine Arts, by Means of the Exact Sciences; or, Calculations and Hypotheses relative to Poetry, Painting, and Music; by M. R. S. C. Member of several learned and literary Societies, 2 vols. 8vo.

It is the opinion of this author, that laws and regulations may be established for the fine arts, and that what are termed the *exact sciences* in France, are alone capable of conferring them; he accordingly extends his researches to poetry, painting, and music.

1. He thinks that nature, and nature alone, ought to be recurred to for images equally true and brilliant; as well as allegories, which are at once agreeable and instructive. He desires the poet to recollect, that Homer was the most learned man, as well as the greatest bard of his age; and like him, to appropriate his fictions to the progress of the sciences. The mechanism of verse being in a great measure arbitrary, and often in opposition to the natural expression of thought, M. R. S. C. is desirous to establish a particular language, which is to serve as a type to all others, and be so calculated by its prosody and harmony, as to attain a more perfect system of poetry and versification. An enterprise such as this, is however equally brilliant and chimerical; for dialects may be considered as the daughters of time and of necessity, and own no other origin. It is allowed, however, that even the French tongue affords considerable facility in the modes of expression; and the four last lines of Racine's *Phèdre* have been quoted as an example:

"Déjà je ne vois plus qu'à travers un nuage
Et le ciel et l'époux que ma présence outrage;
Et la mort à mes yeux dérobant la clarté,
Rend au jour qu'ils souilloient toute sa pureté."

In addition to the plan already noticed, the author wishes to assimulate every proposition to an *algebraic equation*, and by this mode, not only to verify the justness of an idea, but also to become acquainted with all the modifications of which a phrase is susceptible, as well as whatever can be required in respect to conciseness of style, or clearness of expression.

2. After a definition of music, he proposes, by means of visible signs, to determine the exact *value* of a note in any composition destined to the description of an image: an idea which seems to have been thought of before by Rousseau. His researches on this subject incline him to think, that the *caloric* is the agent in the sense of hearing, as light is in that of sight; and the analogy to be discovered between these, points out to him the numerous affinities between the seven colours of the prism and the seven tones of music. Similar conformities were formerly communicated by Father Castel, but M. R. S. C. supports them by means of a decisive experiment, for on striking a piece of steel rendered red hot by means of the fire, he obtained the seven tones of the gamut, which followed each other in procession, as the metal passed from an intense red through the other six shades of the prism. Hence he concluded, that sounds must be more acute, or more grave, in proportion to the more or less of internal caloric.

3. Poetry has always recognized the laws of a severe logic and a primitive grammar.

grammar. Music, in respect to the theory of composition and accompaniment, is lighted, we are told, by the taper of calculation, while the laws of mechanics assist in the construction of instruments. But *painting*, if we except the rules of perspective, is not in the least indebted to the sciences: "Nature is before her, and to multiply her creatures, there is occasion for nothing more than to see and to feel." He, however, reproaches the artists of this description with the most outrageous violation of her precepts; such, for instance, as the assemblage of objects, the union of which is impossible. "Organised nature," we are told, prescribes the use of the most extensive acquisitions. It has been supposed, that the origin of the different orders of architecture was discovered by viewing the construction of a cabin, supported by trees; but the author, on the contrary, discovers the distinction of the orders to have arisen our of the different species of trees. In all he beholds columns: the roots, although frequently concealed by earth, constitute the base; the trunk is the shaft; the branches and the foliage constitute the capital, and also a part of the entablature. The laws of proportion, which diversify the orders of architecture, are also to be found in the different species of trees, assimilated to each of these, and ought to guide the pencil of the artist in the conception of the primitive type, which he may afterwards vary by means of all the accidents which nature presents.

After this, our author recurs to the human figure, and insists that the painter ought, above all things, to excel in depicting man and the passions; but this, according to him, can only be obtained by observing "mathematical and physiognomonical principles." In consequence of a critical examination of the osseous part of the head, M. R. S. C. lays it down as a position, that the caloric, modified into light, heat, and the electrical or Galvanic fluid, is the universal agent of sensations, whether it does not affect the brain until it has been reflected from the interior vault of the cranium, or, acting in the first instance on the cranium, it doubles its powerful action by means of that reflection, the existence of which it is difficult to contest.

While treating on the qualities assignable to the different sexes, he characterises the male by strength, intelligence, and kindness, while the female is designated by intelligence, affection, and voluptuousness. The calculations destined to regulate the happy art of distributing and reflecting the light on objects, in imitation of nature herself, are not susceptible of analysis. They tend, however, to prove, that those magic effects of light, which of themselves have constituted the reputation of several pictures, and which the inspiration of genius seems alone to have produced, may be discovered and verified by means of a mathematical theory.

In respect to the form of solids, the more they are simple and regular, the more is the eye calculated to seize on them with pleasure and facility. Accordingly, the forms of a pyramid and a cone are admirably suited to simple subjects, in which one simple and majestic object attracts the whole effect: this is exemplified in the Parnassus of Raphael, and the Assumption of Rubens. Poussin, above all others, is cited as an artist capable of forming the taste; and the Adultress by him, as well as St. Jerome by Dominichino, are quoted, as admirably calculated to exhibit the happy effect of throwing all the interest into the figure of the principal personage.

"Nouveaux Principes de Géologie, Mineralogie, Géographie Physique," &c. —New Principles of Geology, Mineralogy, Physical Geography, &c. compared and opposed to those of the Philosophers, Ancient and Modern, until the Time of J. C. DELAMETHERIE, who has analysed them all in his Theory of the Earth. To which is added, a New Geology, by P. BERTRAND, Inspector General of Bridges and Causeways, revised and augmented.

This is a new edition of a work which appears to have had many readers in France. The author attempts to prove that all other theories of the earth have hitherto been erroneous, and his scheme appears to depend entirely on the extension of the principle of crystallisation. It is to this, and this alone, that the globe, according to him, is indebted for its constitution, as well internal as external. It is also maintained as an incontrovertible fact, that on the retreat of the ocean, the first continents which made their appearance, were entirely composed of primitive earths. In chapter vi. he treats of volcanic stones, and reckons five distinct classes of them, from such as, experiencing the strongest degree of ignition, are reduced to glass, to those which have been enveloped, without being sensibly warmed.

"Atlas

"Atlas Historique et Geograph."—An Historical and Geographical Atlas, by M. A. Lesage.

This, like all the great works in France, susceptible of periodical distribution, is published in numbers, three of which only have as yet appeared.

The first consists of a general chart of France, containing a genealogical and chronological series of the Capetian Kings. We are also presented with a system of its geography, contained in two maps; the one exhibiting the *physical* geography, and the other, the increase of the French territories, from the time of Hugh Capet, until the peace of Luneville. A genealogical and geographical chart of England is executed according to the same plan.

The second number consists of a general description of ancient history, from the creation of the world, until the time of Jesus Christ; also, a general description of modern history from the latter period until the present, as well as the geography of history divided into two tables; the one containing the first ten ages of the Christian æra, and the other a continuation of the same subject until the year 1800.

The third contains a genealogical chart of Savoy; a physico-geographical and political chart of Italy, together with genealogical and geographical charts of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

It is the intention of the author, in the course of the present work, to address himself to the eye, as well as to the understanding, and it must be allowed that his labours have been followed by a considerable degree of success.

"Considerations sur les Finances de la France, par M. de Guer."—Considerations on the French Finances, by M. de Guer, 1 vol. 8vo.

It is now pretty generally acknowledged, that the derangement experienced in the French finances gave the first mortal blow to royalty, and finally produced the overthrow of the throne; but, on the other hand, it is here very justly remarked, that the re-establishment of order in this essential branch of public administration would prove the most efficacious means of affording stability to the present government. To achieve this, exactness in respect to payments, added to a religious respect for the rights of property, are the sole political expedients recommended for the restoration of public confidence; while, on the other hand, the calls of war and the cravings of either an unexpected or a disproportionate expenditure, are considered as alone sufficient to produce doubt, hesitation, and at length bankruptcy.

It is not a little remarkable that France, for the two last centuries, has usually been considered as the richest state in Europe; and yet, from her seemingly most prosperous epoch, her finances have been in one continual state of disorder; for the sage administration of Colbert presents only a temporary calm, amidst an uninterrupted series of disorders. Three different causes, if we are to believe M. de Guer, have contributed to produce this melancholy result.

1. A blind attachment to usage.
2. A spirit of system; and,
3. A constant repugnance on the part of the nation to pay the imposts.

In respect to the first of these, it is observed, that it has operated so as constantly to induce a commercial and manufacturing state to perpetuate a plan for the revenues, that originated with and is alone adapted to an agricultural people. As to the spirit of system, this succeeded to the blind forms of custom. The sect of economists, indeed, is no longer openly supported by its partizans, but the principles originally professed by them, are still to be discovered in all the new works now published, in all the statistical memorials, as well as in all the reports to the Council, the Tribunate, and the Legislative Body: they are also evident in the construction of the present plan of public contribution.

M. de Guer not only undertakes to combat the position of the Economists, but what is still more difficult, to overcome the antipathy uniformly exhibited by his countrymen to every species of tax whatsoever! He tells them, that the nation which does not pay any contribution, must of course be the most miserable nation in the world; a tax not being a tribute, but an assessment to the common expences of the nation. Of this there are two kinds, one destined to the preservation, the necessity of which is obvious, the other to the amelioration, of a state, which involves an object of prime importance.

They are further told, that the deficit of 1789, originated in the blind repugnance exhibited by the nation to every thing in the shape of an impost; and that this *deficit* produced a revolution and assignats. The sum of fifty millions additional revenues, granted to the state at the commencement of the last century, if it had not prevented entirely, would at least

least have procrastinated the misfortunes of the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI.; while the avoiding of so slight a burden, has cost the people enormous sums, general and partial bankruptcies, the miseries attendant on a seven years war, the ruin of commerce, the losses experienced on three millions of Law's notes, and thirteen millions of assignats. In short, "it is not for the interest of the treasury, but of the nation," that the author contends.

After this, M. de Guer proceeds to correct the vices that have crept into the administration of the finances; he also points out the propriety of diminishing the most onerous of the taxes; he, at the same time, presents a plan for the simplification of the whole; and he proposes that no sum should be borrowed, without assigning certain specific taxes for the payment of it.

We are assured, that the general contribution for the expences of the state, as well as for the departments and communes, the repairing of the great roads, &c. &c. amounted in 1784 to 577,500,000 livres. Since that period France, by her conquests, has acquired an increase of full one-fifth; and yet, notwithstanding this, the general contribution is at this present day only 578,000,000, with this essential difference, that, whereas in the former case, the people did not consider themselves as aggrieved; yet, in the latter instance, a prodigious number believe themselves oppressed.

To relieve the French people from their present situation, the author proposes a *war tax*, somewhat in the manner of that raised on property in England; to increase the direct taxes to the amount of twenty millions; to add considerably to the duties on consumption; and, in particular, to raise the impost on tobacco to 25 per cent. The following is the general scale:

1. An augmentation of fifty millions on the public revenues in time of peace.

2. An extraordinary subsidy of one hundred millions in time of war.

3. A reserved fund of 75 millions for the payment of interest, and partly for the gradual annihilation of whatever may be borrowed during hostilities.

We have been the more particular in giving an account of this work, because the prosperity of every government is intimately connected with the state of its finances; and also, because this publication is likely to occasion a considerable sensation in France, as it is not only patronised by the Consul Cambaceres, but is the result of a memoir presented to the council of state, and printed by order of the government.

"Lettres d'un Mameluque; ou, Tableau Moral et Critique de quelques Parties des Mœurs de Paris," &c.—Letters of a Mameluke; or, a Moral and Critical Picture of the Manners of Paris; by JOSEPH LAVALLEE, of the Philotechnical Society, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

A Mameluke, of the name of Giesid, having arrived at Paris, in consequence of the memorable events which consigned Egypt, during two whole years, to the management of the French, he immediately enters into a correspondence with his friend Giafar. This curious stranger is continually contrasting all the new objects that occur in the metropolis of France, with the images so familiar to him at Alexandria and Grand Cairo; but he at times intersperses his remarks with quotations from history, not at all adapted either to the station or the acquirements of his Egyptian friend. In short, the character of a Mameluke is not uniformly preserved.

The theatres form an ample source of criticism, and the *costume*, on which the managers now pique themselves so much, does not escape animadversion. "I have lately beheld (says he) the tragedy of Brutus, the vanquisher of the Tarquins. He himself appeared to reside in a magnificent palace while, at the same epoch, his colleague Valerius inspired distrust, in consequence of a paltry cottage, which happened to be a little too prominent. I have beheld Virginia in the midst of a public square, surrounded by triumphal arches, temples of porphyry, and Corinthian columns, while Augustus boasted five hundred years after this period, that he had found Rome brick, and left it marble. I have seen King Agamemnon assassinated at the foot of a column, which Callimachus did not invent until 640 years posterior. I have viewed Bayard giving audience in one of those casemates for which we are indebted to Vauban; besides a thousand other things of a similar nature, equally ill-timed and ill-placed."

Upon the whole, this little volume, of which we have already a translation in our own language, is written with considerable wit and taste.

"Eclaircissemens sur plusieurs Points concernant la Theorie des Operations et des Facultés Intellectuels."—Information relative to several Points concerning the Theory

Theory of the intellectual Operations and Faculties; by OCTAVIUS ALEXANDER FALLETE BAROL, 1 vol. 4to.

This work, which is printed at Turin, is a kind of summary of the various bases which constitute the doctrines of modern metaphysicians, with an exception to the new German school alone.

The author, who divides his work into ten chapters, begins as follows: "The questions concerning the nature of which we now treat, hang by a single hair; we ought not to *shake* it too much, lest it should break. Psycology should be reduced to what it may, and ought effectually to be: a science founded, like natural philosophy, on observation, and which, like it, also depends upon facts."

Part I. treats of the nature of our ideas; and on this occasion, M. Barol undertakes to discuss the question, whether an idea be the primitive operation of the mind, or only the result of it? His own definition is, "That an idea is the representation of things, nearly in the same manner that signs represent ideas themselves." He also insists on the necessity of distinguishing sensation from perception.

Part II. is occupied respecting the *distinction of ideas*; parts third and fourth, with *abstractions*; part fifth, with a comparison *between ideas and things*; part sixth is continued to the subject of analysis; part seventh, to *reasoning and observation*; part eighth, to *method*; part ninth, to the *faculties of the human mind*; and part tenth is occupied about the *imagination*.

The author, who was formerly a subject to the King of Sardinia, and has lately become a French citizen, although born and bred a foreigner, writes in the French language with all the ease and facility of a native.

"Mémoires de la Société Médicale d'Emulation," &c.—Memoirs of the Medical Society of Emulation; 1 vol. 8vo. adorned with Copper-plates.

This, which is the firth annual publication on the part of the Medical Society, is preceded by the *éloge* of Xavier Bichat, by Le Vacher de Lafeutrie; it also contains a Memoir on Canine Madness, by Bosquillon; four Memoirs on the Climate of the Antilles, or Windward West India Islands appertaining to France, by Callan; Observations on some Points of the Mechanism which produce Motion in Mankind by Barthez; and a Dissertation on the Attributes and Surnames of Apollo the Physician, as well as of the Monuments in which he is represented in this Character, by A. L. Millin.

The volume is terminated by a letter of the celebrated Fontana, relative to the disease of corn, called *l'ergot*, in France, as well as respecting a plant, known by the name of *tremella*. According to the observations of this learned naturalist, the grain affected by the *ergot* contains a quantity of eel-like animals, while the *tremella* is the last link of an immense chain, that connects organized bodies and vegetables together.

"Dictionnaire Universel de la Langue Française, avec le Latin, et Manuel d'Orthographe et Neologe; extrait comparatif des Dictionnaires publiés jusqu'a ce Jour; contenant—1. Les Nomenclatures, l'Orthographe, l'Analyse, et la Comparison des Definitions des Dictionnaires de l'Academie Française, Edition de 1778, sans Citation; de 1798, de 1803, des Dictionnaires de Trévoux, Richelet, Ferraud, Restaut," &c. &c.—An Universal Dictionary of the French Language, with the Latin Terms, and a Manual of Orthography and Neology; together with a comparative Abstract of all the Dictionaries hitherto published, &c. &c. 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo.

This is the second edition of a dictionary, in which the compilers have endeavoured to unite in one general plan, every thing hitherto considered as useful in all preceding publications of a similar kind.

"L'Esprit de l'Histoire; ou, Lettres Politiques et Morales d'un Père à son Fils, sur la Manière d'Etudier l'Histoire en général, et particulièrement l'Histoire de France; par ANTOINE FERRAND, Ancien Magistrat. Seconde Edition."—The Spirit of History; or, Letters, Political and Moral, from a Father to his Son, on the Manner of Studying History in general, and particularly the History of France; by Anthony Ferrand. Second Edition, 4 vols. 8vo.

The author commences his introduction with certain plain and incontestable positions, and he is extremely desirous to impress his son with the idea, that his studies in this or any other branch of knowledge, can alone be rendered useful by the application and observance of order and regularity. He then lays down the bases of ancient history, after which he considers the laws, manners, and customs of the Jews, assuredly the most wonderful people upon earth.

According to him, the first traces of religious

ligious and political society are to be found in the Decalogue; and he adds, that he is unacquainted with any laws, which are not more or less immediately derived from these ten primary institutions. Among other luminous remarks, he observes:

1. That the book of Deuteronomy is the only complete code of laws which was ever given at once to any people.

2. That it is the sole entire body of laws that has been handed down to us.

3. That it is the only one of ancient date, that still regulates an existing people.

And, 4. That the nation governed by it, being dispersed over the whole surface of the earth, it is the only one equally observed throughout the four quarters of the globe.

Not confining himself to general reflections, he enters into particular details, such as the rights of fathers over their children, the severity of punishments, the project of insulating the nation from all others. These and many other considerations of a similar import, incline him to think, that the work of Moses demonstrates a primitive and original legislation. He remarks on the salutary mercy of that law which put an end to the bondage of the Jews at a stated period, viz. during the jubilee; and he observes, that so jealous were the Jews respecting the rights of property (a new acquisition on their part) that they punished every invasion of it, and even adultery itself, which they considered in this point of view, with death.

In a succeeding letter he considers the history and situation of the Carthaginians, the Phenicians, &c. The Egyptians, with their religion, their laws, their kings, their education, their burials, and modes of embalming, the construction of the pyramids, &c. next pass under review. He remarks one of the greatest of their punishments to have been the denial of the rites of sepulture, which, in the opinion of this superstitious people, exposed them even after death to a real and corporeal pain. "This was a sublime law (exclaims he) which connected together all the links of the social chain; and which, by a single privation, which seemed only to extend to the inanimate remains of the criminal, at once constituted the punishment of the dead, as well as a lesson for the living." Such is the attachment of M. Ferrand to the institutions of remote ages, that he even defends that very impolitic law, by which children were prohibited from following any other profession than the one practised by their fathers.

Passing from the Egyptians to the Assyrians, the Persians, and finally the Greeks, he pays a most scrupulous attention to the legislature of the Lacedemonians, one of the most singular nations of antiquity. An account of the policy of the Romans follows immediately after; and it is the opinion of the author, that this nation was one of the most corrupt, and Rome one of the most debauched cities in the universe.

"Description du Departement de l'Oise, par le Citoyen CAMBRI; avec un Recueil de 46 Planches d'Objets gravés relatifs à la Description."—Description of the Department of the Oise, by the Citizen Cambri, 1 vol. 8vo. with a Collection of 46 Descriptive Plates.

Citizen Cambri, for so he styles himself in the title-page, is not only a member of several learned societies, but also Prefect of the department, which he now undertakes to describe. As he suspected the hasty statistical account entered on the archives of each department, in consequence of an order from the Convention in 1793, and was well aware that the official reports of the population, as well as territorial riches, were greatly exaggerated, he determined to make a progress through the whole extent of his government, in order to visit and examine every thing with his own eyes.

Upon this occasion he was accompanied by a chemist, a botanist, and a landscape-painter; with these he surveyed all the hills and plains, the farms, the manufactures, the towns, hamlets, and villages; he also paid the greatest attention to the woods, the nature of the soils, the minerals, &c. &c. produced in this department. Among other objects of his attention, he traced the numerous banks of fossil shells, which every where abound; nor did he forget *antiquities*, for he collected more than nine hundred medals, which were found in places formerly frequented by by the Roman legions. In short, nothing connected with public utility, education, agriculture, arts, manufactures, or sciences, appears to have been omitted on his part.

No sooner had he formed his plan, than he traversed the four circuits (*arrondissemens*) which composed his prefecture; beginning first with that of Beauvais, and then proceeding in rotation to those of Clermont, Compeigne, and Senlis. He stopped for some time in the chief villages, or large towns, of every canton, that he might form a just estimate of the nature of the soil and the industry of the inhabitants;

bitants; and as he paid a particular attention to all the old buildings, whether lay or religious, he was enabled not only to exhibit an idea of the arts of the ancient Gauls and the Romans, but also those of the moderns, beginning with the tenth century.

The destruction is here pathetically lamented of the shrines belonging to saints, the chalices adorned with paintings in enamel, the statues, the various *arabesques*, the old books, the ancient tapestries, adorned with party coloured dresses in scenes, in which ingenious dreams were worked up, similar to the romances and the days of chivalry. We are assured that these, as well as a number of other interesting materials for the history of art and of man, were destroyed in 1793; but M. Cambri consoles his countrymen with the recollection, that several curious works have escaped from the improvident fury of the reformers, more particularly those appertaining to the treasury of the cathedral. These chiefly consist of tablets in ivory, different sculptures appertaining to stalls, stained glass from the church windows of Beauvais, &c. Among the fragments preserved in the sacristy of St. Stephen's, are some original heads in the very best style, if we except that they are rather overcharged; nor ought it to be omitted, that they exhibit a great affinity to those painted on the cartoons of Leonardo da Vinci.

In vol. 1. we are also presented with an account of all the celebrated men belonging to this department. The catalogue is numerous, and along with the list of individuals, proofs of their merit and talents are given by reference to the several branches of science, &c. in which they have excelled.

Immediately following this, we find notes and notices,

1. Relative to the rivers, the course of which ought to ameliorated; and also concerning such canals as might be opened for the purposes of commerce.

2. Concerning the military establishments that it might be necessary to make for lodging the troops.

3. On the advantages that may be derived from the breed of horses.

4. On the customs of different balliages.

5. On the erection of an office for registering the poor.

6. On the *Moreillettes de Beauvais*, a species of repasts which takes place after the celebration of marriage in the church.

7. On the *Picard (la langue* Picard), composed of the Latin, the Celtic, and that corrupt language which the Germans brought with them into Gaul.

8. On the peculiarities of the soil of each commune. This article, which is particularly interesting, also contains details which are not a little calculated to contribute to the formation of a mineralogical description of France.

9. On the establishment of the society of agriculture of Beauvais.

10. On the manufacture of tapestry.

11. This article contains a number of instructive anecdotes of a miscellaneous nature;

And, 12. One memoir on the medals dug up, and another relative to the plants which grow in this department, a catalogue of which is here exhibited.

Those fond of antiquities, even in this country, will perhaps be happy to hear that the Prefect has found at Beauvais, Beauvoir, and Brutuspance, several gold medals in the highest preservation, which he terms Gallic *(Medailles Gauloises)*, exceedingly well calculated, as we are told, to develope the state of the arts, the customs, and the dresses of a remote period. He also boasts that he is in possession of a gold medal, tending to demonstrate, that all the declamations relative to the low state of the arts among the ancient Gauls, are absolutely unfounded. He maintains, on the contrary, that this people not only were in possession of a few of the common and necessary arts, *but of all the arts*; and that they scattered them by means of their conquests throughout a great number of the states of Europe.

This volume terminates with an account of the administration of the department; the topography, and division of its territory; the population of the principal towns and villages; a list of the justices of the peace; an account of the public seminaries for education; the state of the hospitals, the prisons, the stage-coaches, the post-office, the national domains, the revenues and expences; the price of lands and of labour; the quantity of corn produced; the produce of the national woods; an account of the commodities and manufactures; a methodical nomenclature of rivers, both navigable and unnavigable; lists of fairs, markets, roads, mills, quarries, brick-kilns, &c.

We shall hereafter notice the second volume of this very valuable work.

POETRY.

"Almanach des Muses pour l'An 12."—Almanack of the Muses for the 12th

12th Year, 1 vol. 12mo. Price one Fr. (about Ten-pence English.)

The Almanack of the Muses is the most ancient, the most celebrated, and undoubtedly the best of all the literary almanacks published in France. It has of course given birth to a great number of periodical collections of a similar kind, which have had more or less success, according to their respective merits. A successful example, indeed, produces a prodigious effect in that country; for it is well known that the *Lettres Persannes*, of the President Montesquieu, engendered the *Lettres Chinoises*, *Turques*, *Siamoises*, *Orientales*, *Africaines*, *Athéniennes*, *Juives*, and *Peruviennes*. Such was the influence of the celebrated work alluded to above, that the translator of the romances of Clarissa and Grandison thought proper to publish the one under the title of *Lettres Anglaises*, while the other assumed that of *Nouvelles Lettres Anglaises*.

Nothing was more common than for the Parisian booksellers of those days to say, "Write us some Persian letters;" and immediately appeared *Lettres Flamandes*, *Hollandaises*, *Portugaises*, *Ecossaises*, and *Illinoises*, most of which being but feeble imitations of a great original, they have all, two or three only excepted, been long since consigned to oblivion.

It is exactly in the same manner, that the very fortunate work now before us, has given rise to the *Etrennes du Parnasse*, *Etrennes d'Apollon*, *l'Almanach des Grâces*, *des Muses Allemandes*, *des Dames*, *de Leonore*, *du Chansonnier*, *des Etrennes de Polymnie*, and all the *Almanachs Lyriques*, *Poetiques*, *Anacreontiques*, *Enigmatiques*, *Dramatiques*, &c.. M. d'Orfeuil, in 1783, conceived the idea of analysing 164 almanacks in two volumes, 12mo.; but he soon found that a few pages would have been sufficient to give the *spirit* of nine-tenths of these ephemeral collections.

M. Sautreau de Marsy, who was one of the writers in the *l'Année Litteraire*, *le Journal des Dames*, and *le Journal de Paris*; and who, in conjunction with Imbert, published the interesting collection called *les Annales Poétiques*, in 40 vols. duodecimo, was also the person who conceived first the idea of *l'Almanach des Muses*, which he conducted, from its first publication, until the beginning of 1799. Some of the best poets of France did not disdain to insert their productions in this collection; while the bad ones, who could not find admission for their productions, avenged themselves by terming it *l'Almanach des Buses*. It was thus that Piron appeared at times exceedingly satirical on the French Academy, because he despaired of being admitted a member, which occasioned M. Fontenelle to say—

> " Sommes-nous trente-neuf, on est à nos genoux;
> " Mais sommes-nous quarante, on se moque de nous."

M. Sautreau was succeeded in the editorship by M. Vigée, a literary man of considerable ability, who excelled in poetry, and had acquired some reputation by his talents for the drama. The various crises, however, to which the French republic was by turns subjected were not favourable to the republic of letters; and the lyre of Apollo produced only feeble and plaintive sounds, amidst the miseries occasioned by civil discord. It was then that a compilation which had contained the fugitive productions of such men as Voltaire, Collé, Piron, Marmontel, Bernis, Dorat, Laharpe, Nivernois, Gresset, Colardeau, and St. Lambert, began to decline, for the first time, until a short interval of peace, added to the amazing conquests of France, gave new vigour to her poets.

The Almanack of the Muses for the 12th year, constitutes the 40th volume of that collection. Among the poets whose verses are preserved in it, we distinguish Armand Gouffé, one of the authors of the Vaudeville; Arnault, to whom the French theatre is indebted for Marius at Minturna (*Marius à Minturna*) as well as several tragedies; Aubert, who in the department of fables acknowledges no other master than the inimitable Lafontaine; Baour Lormain, the French imitator of Ossian; Boisard, whose fables have already passed through many editions; De Guerle, who has translated Petronius into verse, and written an original work, entitled "Eloge des Perruques;" Delille, who has composed more productions than Homer, Virgil, Tasso, and Milton united, and who, in the opinion of his countrymen, is not only the most voluminous, but also the first, poet of the present age. In addition to these, we ought also to mention Duault, no unequal rival of Bertin and Parny; Ducis, one of the first writers of tragedy now living; Fayolle, a good poet, and man of letters; Gaston, the translator of the Æneid; Guinguiné, professor

fessor of natural history at the Lyceum, editor of the Decade, author of the Confession de Zulmé, &c. Palisot, who on account of his satirical vein has obtained for himself a number of enemies; Parny, the first of the French poets for love verses; Madame Pipelet, who stands in no need of indulgence on account of her sex; Pons de Verdun, at once a magistrate and a writer of verses; Saint Ange, the translator of the Metamorphoses; Segur, who in the language of some of his countrymen "cultivated, without deriving any glory from the intercourse, those very Muses during the monarchy, which have rendered him distinguished during the republic." It would be unpardonable, upon this occasion to omit M. Mauduit, a celebrated mathematician, and who at an advanced period of a life devoted to science, exhibits all the spirit of a youthful votary of Parnassus. It was left to him to resolve the problem—"If mathematics can form an alliance with poetry, the lyre with the compass, and algebra with Pindaric transports?"

The following is a paraphrase of the Psalm, beginning "Quare fremuerent gentes?" &c.

De quelles rages meurtrières
Vois-je frémir les nations!
Peuples vains! vos fureurs guerrières
N'enfantent que des factions!
Grand Dieu! contre ta loi suprême,
Contre ton Christ, contre toi même,
Les rois, les princes conjurés,
Ivres de sang et de carnage,
Au plus terrible brigandage
Traînent leurs sujets égarés.
Servez le Seigneur avec crainte,
Faites respecter ses autels,
Bannissez la vile contrainte,
Méritez l'amour des mortels.
Pour l'orphelin dans sa misère,
Ayez des entrailles de père;
Comptez vos jours par vos bienfaits;
Sachez que l'homme du mensonge
S'évanouira comme un songe,
Dans l'abyme de ses forfaits.

The following madrigal by Madame Constance Pipelet possesses much grace:

"Ah! si je le voyois le cruel qui m'outrage,
Disois je, il connoîtroit ce qu'il a dédaigné!
Pour calmer mon cœur indigné,
Sans doute il déploîroit son perfide langage;
Mais l'honneur offensé soutiendroit mon courage:
Il a trahi-l'amour l'a condamné,"
Eh bien! je l'ai revu, j'ai revu le volage—
Il n'a rien dit, et j'ai tout pardonné.

"Les Culottes de St. Griffon," &c.—St. Griffon's Breeches, a new Imitation from Casti. 8vo.

It has been stated in one of the official journals of France, "that all those superstitious practices still preserved in some of the rituals, and which were either produced in the days of ignorance, or engendered since by warm heads, are calculated to degrade religion, and have been proscribed by the *Concordat*." Under cover of this, the author of the present satire, avowedly imitated from Casti, has undertaken to ridicule certain practices, by means of a modern tale, and even to satirize some late events. We shall here present one or two specimens:

"Voltaire est mort et *Geoffrey* le remplace.
Bientôt la foi renaîtra parmi nous:
De nos péchés nous ferons tous absous,
Et nous verrons le bon Dieu face à face.
L'église est sombre et prête aux rendez-vous.
Comme autrefois nos femmes à genoux,
Aux confesseurs conteront leurs fredaines,
Et nos maris n'en feront pas jaloux.
. . . .
Avec la *foi* renaîtra la morale. . . .
En attendant, je vais raconter
Comment alors sans le moindre scandale,
Aux bons maris on en faisoit porter.

Here follows the portrait of the hero of the adventure:

Fra Nicolo passoit dans le canton
Pour l'héritier de certaine relique,
Très-efficace à chasser le demon,
Voir à guérir de tout mal histérique
Et qu'il disoit tenir de St. Griffon.
. . . . .
Les reins sanglés, les pieds nus, l'œil oblique,
L'air anodin et le cou de côté,
Fra Nicolo, sous l'habit monastique,
Etoit confi dans son humilité;
Mais sous les plis d'un capuchon de bure,
A la fraicheur unissoit la beauté:
Son teint fleuri *bourgeonnoit* de santé,
Et ses regards pétilloient de luxure:
C'étoit d'ailleurs un homme *universel*;
Il possédoit les quatre Evangélistes,
Le Testament, les Pseaumes, le Missel.
Contre *Voltaire* et tous nos vains sophistes
Dans un journal tonnoit tous les matins.
De Cabanis* *eût* sappé le système.
Prêchoit toujours, citoit les livres saints,
Et sans jamais se convertir lui-même,
Convertissoit tous les Beneventins, &c.

"Epitre au Premier Consul sur l'Enseignement de la Langue Grecque dans les Lycées."—An Epistle to the First Consul, on the Propriety of Teaching the Greek Language in the Lyceums.

The national institute, about four years since, proposed the following question for one of its prizes: "Quels sont les

* Le Sénateur Cabanis, auteur d'un ouvrage sur les *Facultés de l'Homme*, aussi remarquable par la profondeur des raisonnemens que par l'élégance du style.

les moyens de ranimer en France l'étude de la langue Grecque?" What are the best means for reviving the study of the Greek language in France? This subject immediately after the first burst of the Revolution, appears to have engaged the attention, not only of the Directory and the consuls, but also of all the learned men in the nation.

The author of the present epistle, M. BELIN DE BAILLIE, is an accomplished Greek scholar, and has often distinguished himself as a man of letters. He was formerly a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and it is not improbable, that this poem, which contains many eloquent passages, will place him on the list of candidates for the National Institute.

After a high and inflated eulogium, "on the virtues, political, civil, and warlike, of the invincible hero, whose genius and victory have placed him at the head of the French nation," he exclaims mournfully as follows:

"Les Muses s'occupoient à tracer ces tableaux,
Lorsqu'un bruit se répand et trouble leur repos:
On leur dit que des Grecs la langue révérée
A tes jeunes Français ne sera point montrée;
Et que chaque Lycée ouvert à nos enfans,
Du chantre des combats supprime les accens:
Eschine, Démosthène, et leur mâle éloquence,
Etrangers, inconnus, y gardent le silence;
Et Plutarque, et Platon, exilés de ces lieux,
Cesseront d'y ravir notre âme jusqu'aux cieux:
Par les graves leçons de leur philosophie
Ils n'y montreront plus les routes de la vie:
La langue des héros et des grand écrivains,
La langue qui forma tant d'illustres Romains,
Dans un honteux oubli se trouveroit plongée,
Et par Bonaparte se verroit négligée!
Non, ton vaste génie en connoit trop le prix.
Eh! qui pourroit donner du lustre à nos écrits?
Comment chanterons-nous tes exploits et ta gloire,
Si nous nous éloignons des Filles de Mémoire?
Mais, dit-on, les Romains ont, par de heureux efforts,
A vos Grecs dérobé leurs plus riches trésors;
Ils peuvent nous servir de maîtres, de modèle.
Quoi! Rome sans les Grecs seroit-elle immortelle?
Le langage Latin, s'il a quelque vigueur,
Put-il jamais du Grec attaindre la hauteur!
Malgré ses vers heureux, son goût et son adresse,
Virgile ne sauroit déguiser sa foiblesse;
Brûlant près de Didon, mais froid dans les combats,
Sa voix ne produit point ces terribles éclats,
Ces sons graves, affreux, semblables au tonnerre,
Et qui nous font frémir quand nous lisons Homère.
Horace, pour chanter Auguste, son héros,
Fait parler sous ses doigts la lyre de Lesbos;
Et l'Orateur Romain, rival de Démosthènes,
N'a point fait oublier la tribune d'Athenes.
On vant son pinceau, comme plus elegant,
Mais il est moins rapide, il est moins entrainant,
Et les traits qu'il lançoit au factieux Antoine
N'eussent point fait trembler le Roi de Macedoine."

DRAMA.

"Le Seducteur Amoureux; Comédie en trois Actes, en Vers, représentée, pour la première Fois, par les Comédiens Sociétaires du Théâtre Française de la République, le 4 Pluviôse, An XI; par LONCHAMPS. Paris, Barba, Palais du Tribunat. Br. 8°. Prix 1 fr. 50 cent." The Seducer himself in Love; a Comedy in three Acts, and in Verse, represented for the first Time by the associated Comedians of the *Theatre Française de la République*, &c. by Lonchamps.

Cezanne, a young man at once rich and handsome, is the hero of the piece. He is endowed with many good and amiable qualities; but as he has been rendered presumptuous, in consequence of his success with the fair sex, these are of course clouded, and he becomes a finished coxcomb. At length, however, the seducer is himself in love, and that too with his own cousin, Adela D'Ernanges, who, aware of his numerous gallantries, and suspecting that he intended to add her to the list of his victims, is of course exceedingly distrustful of all his fine protestations of attachment, adoration, &c. &c. It is in vain that he talks of the violence and sincerity of his passion: she accuses him of deceit, and never replies to his declarations but either by the most bitter sarcasms or an ironical smile.

Cezanne, the hitherto triumphant Cezanne, now finds all his attempts to obtain confidence, rejected with suspicion. When he presents himself to the father of the heroine, in order to demand the hand of the lady he adores, he finds the old gentleman also prejudiced against him; for the latter supposes all his honourable propositions to be nothing more than a stratagem, by means of which he intended to escape from suspicion. In this dilemma, it either remained for him to endeavour to convert the whole into a jest, or to fly for ever from the presence of his mistress. He has accordingly recourse to the latter of these, and prepares to depart secretly; but his valet, who imagines that the journey is nothing more than a feint, by the affected mystery with which he makes the necessary preparations, soon betrays the secret,

while M. de Varenne and Adela consider the whole as a new proof of the arts of this formidable seducer.

At length, a refusal to continue an intrigue with Madame St. Bertin, and a duel in which he engages, on purpose to vindicate the honour of his fair relative, convince the family that he is in earnest, and all doubts being now removed relative to the loyalty of Cezanne, he is of course rendered happy by an union with the object of his affections.

This comedy of three acts was performed by actors who affect to play no other theatrical pieces than those which represent the manners of what they term (*la bonne société*) genteel company!

The following sentiments are applauded:

"Il ne voit qu'elle (*son amante*) au monde,
il l'adore et l'ennuye.
. . . . . .
Il séduit vingt beautés, les trompe et les amuse!
Et le seul changement, c'est le nom de nos belles;
Cela dégouteroit presque d'être infidéles.
On parut sensible pour vous plaire,
Simple, douce; on devient exigeante, légère.
Vous avez dix beautés pour une en un instant;
Et pour changer je vois qu'il faut être constant."

"La Suite du Menteur," &c.—The Sequel to the Liar, a Comedy, by PETER CORNEILLE, retouched and reduced to four Acts, with a Prologue, by ANDRIEUX, of the National Institute; represented on the Theatre of Louvoise, for the first Time, on the 26th Germinal, 11th Year. 8vo.

It was in Italian farces that M. Moliere found a number of the most ingenious sallies to be met with in his comedies; and before his time, the great Corneille had already laid foreign authors under contribution. The Spanish theatre furnished him with the subject of his admirable tragedy of the Cid, and it was from the same source that he derived the principal materials of *Le Menteur* (the Liar), the first regular comedy of which the French stage had any reason to boast.

The editor, M. Andrieux, has made several alterations, both in the text and the scenes, and has endeavoured, upon this occasion, to obliterate some faults, such as the trivial pleasantries of Cliton, &c. He has perhaps been swayed by a hint from Voltaire, who proposed, towards the latter end of his life, to retouch the ancient French poets, to correct their versions, and, in short, to render them as nearly conformable to the reigning taste as possible, without disfiguring such valuable productions.

"Rendre enfin au public, de nouveautés trop las,
"Un vieux bien qu'il possède et dont il n'use pas.
"D'un champ abandoné, c'est faire un champ fertile."

The above three lines are taken from the new prologue, by M. Andrieux, which is supposed, after that of Amphitrion, to be one of the most keen and poignant ever spoken on the French stage.

"Une Folie: Comédie, en deux Actes; mêlée de Chants," &c.—A Folly, a Comedy, in two Acts; interspersed with Songs: the Words by J. N. BOUILLY, a Member of the Philotechnical Society; the Music by MEHUL. Represented for the first Time on the Theatre of the Opera Comique National, 15 Germinal, 10th Year. Second Edition.

The plot of this piece is, as usual, consecrated to the stratagems of love. A captain of Hussars, sees and becomes desperately enamoured with a young orphan, who happens to be left under the care of an Italian painter, at once cunning, jealous, and malignant. The lady herself, who is often employed as the *model* of her guardian, evinces the most sincere desire to enfranchise herself from his tyranny; and she, with the aid of her lover, is at length enabled to effect her deliverance. The tricks and intrigues of two *valets*, belonging to the principal personages, afford the most ample scope for laughter.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"Mémoires d'Athanaïse, par Madame GUENARD," &c.—Memoirs of Athanaïse, by Madame Guénard, Author of Irma, &c. 4 vol. 12mo.

Madame Guénard, the author of this novel, has already distinguished herself by her "Irma," and her "Memoirs of the Princess de Lamballe."

The following is a brief sketch of the plot: Lord Walmore, an Englishman by birth, transmits a letter from London to a female of rank and fashion, whom he had formerly known in France; telling her, that he had been secretly married, about two years before, to a lady of sixteen years of age, endowed with beauty, talents, the graces, and a well cultivated mind. He further states, that he is obliged to

sail

sail for America, in consequence of orders just received from his court; and that he could not think of leaving a woman at once so handsome and so young behind him in the capital of Great Britain, where she would be exposed to all the dangers of seduction.

It was his wish, he said, to confide such a treasure to the care of a confidential friend, like his correspondent Madame de Grandprez; and he supplicated this lady, in the name of their ancient attachment, to permit Lady Walmore to occupy half her *hôtel*, to superintend her conduct, and form her manners, in the same manner as if she were her own daughter; but, above all things, to be particular in the choice of her company, in order that she might preserve not only the purity of her morals, but that candour and openness of soul which rendered her, in his eyes, the most perfect of mortals.

Madame de Grandprez is much surprized, and even disconcerted, in consequence of not being previously consulted by this nobleman, when he had determined on entering into an engagement for life. She at first hesitates respecting the answer she ought to return; but she is determined to acquiesce, when she reflects on the importance of the commission with which she was to be entrusted, more especially as it would enable her to gratify her vanity, by *figuring away* in society, giving the *ton* to her acquaintance, deciding on every thing, and rendering her house, what is so desirable for every French woman of condition, the general rendezvous of good company. In addition to all this, there was a new inducement in the presumed birth and dignity of Lady Walmore, for she could not suppose even for a moment, that a nobleman descended from such an illustrious stock, would mingle his blood with that of any family less pure and less illustrious than his own.

Madame de Grandprez accordingly repairs to Calais, on purpose to receive from the hands of her old friend, the pupil to whom she was to be entrusted with the direction of. This journey afforded her an opportunity of beholding a person whom she formerly loved with great tenderness, but to whom, on account of her devotion and her age (having by this time attained her fiftieth year) she could grant nothing more than a conditional esteem, in conformity to the counsels of her ghostly director, and the extraordinary piety which she herself had for some time affected.

In the mean time, Lady Walmore, after having bid adieu to a fond husband, set out for Paris, in company with a female, whom she soon discovered to possess the most haughty pretensions, under the veil of extreme simplicity; while she at the same time concealed a ridiculous pride behind a studied modesty, and a devotion which consisted chiefly in *etiquette*. In addition to this, she united a decided talent for scandal, with all the rigidity of a female who professes the purest principles of the gospel. Such was Madame de Grandprez, and such for the most part, were all the individuals who composed the familiar circle with which she was every evening surrounded.

Lady Walmore, who is far from being satisfied with her new situation, now addresses a letter to her friend, Miss Belton, in London, in which she confesses her chagrin at being married to a man three times her own age, and entrusted to the care of such a fantastical woman as Madame de Grandprez. Her own character is at the same time fully developed in the detail of her magnificent carriage, the grandeur of her apartments, which have been furnished in the newest taste, and the number of her retinue, all of which are with difficulty maintained at the expence of 3600 guineas a year.

While environed with this splendour, she renews a former acquaintance with the Chevalier d'Ac., "whose fine eyes and superb teeth" are carefully, as well as minutely, described; and we learn soon after, that his mind is as deformed as his person is agreeable. Unable to succeed in his attempts on her honour, he gives out that the heroine is only the mistress of a nobleman, on which Madame de Grandprez, affecting great indignation at such a base deception, immediately forces Lady Walmore to leave her *hôtel*.

While reposing in hired lodgings, amidst the charming groves of St. Cloud, the fair Englishwoman learns from the Count d'Ormont, a French officer, just returned from Canada, that her husband had died suddenly of a fever in that province.

After giving way to her grief, and mourning for a decent time, the widow sees and becomes enraptured with Celicour, a charming young man, who she

she has reason soon after to suppose was no other than her own brother! On this, she earnestly beseeches him to marry a young lady to whom he had been before betrothed, and on whose death, which occurs soon after, it is at length discovered that the two lovers, notwithstanding some specious appearances, are not allied! The danger and the dread of incest being now removed, they are immediately united in the bonds of wedlock, and of course enjoy all that felicity, which a writer of novels knows how to bestow with a few dashes of the pen.

This work abounds with romantic sketches, and depicts all the warmth of the author's mind; but the Memoirs of Athanaïse are written with negligence, and the style has been greatly neglected. Nor ought it to be concealed, that the lessons conveyed are but little advantageous to morals, although it must be owned, that the recital of the particulars accompanying the death of Madame de Clercé, niece to Madame de Grandprez, is not badly calculated to depict the tragic end of a woman equally destitute of delicacy and principles.

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